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CHERVOV ON SOVIET RIGHT TO NUCLEAR PARITY

AU061152 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Apr 84 p 6

["Colonel General Nikolay Chervov on Nuclear Arms Limitation; Strategic Equilibrium -- the Imperative of the Present" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE DEPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN MISSILES IN THE FRG, GREAT BRITAIN, AND ITALY HAS INCREASED THE DANGER OF WAR IN EUROPE AND WORLDWIDE. DESPITE THE FACT THAT WELL-KNOWN STATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATO COUNTRIES IN THE WEST ARE PROCLAIMING ONE AFTER ANOTHER THAT NOTHING SPECIAL IS HAPPENING, THE SITUATION IS IN FACT DETERIORATING. THERE IS NO WAY OF HIDING THE FACT THAT WESTERN EUROPE IS BEING OVERLOADED WITH NEW, MOST DANGEROUS WEAPONS, AND THE CONSEQUENCES ARISING FROM THIS.

By their activities, the Americans have aborted the negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. First, the missiles brought to Europe are, as far as we are concerned, strategic weapons. They are capable of hitting the USSR, in a very short span of time, and therefore they upset the equilibrium. Second, the United States of America is not interested in achieving an equitable agreement at these negotiations. It is submitting proposals which, with the utmost goodwill cannot be called serious. Their acceptance would amount to Soviet unilateral disarmament. The entire existing structure of the Soviet strategic nuclear forces would be destroyed, and the United States of America would gain superiority, which would in fact ensure it a dominant position in the world.

At present there are no positive changes in Washington's attitude to the problem of nuclear weapons. President Reagan's appeals for a "serious and intensive dialogue," or even for a "willingness to go more than half-way when searching for mutually acceptable solutions" -- are only empty words. There is nothing concrete behind them. They are only intended to hoodwink the world public. The United States of America has no constructive program for a Soviet-American dialogue on disarmament, and it is not willing to resume the process of negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons on an equitable basis. Defense Secretary Weinberger has said openly: "The United States of America, regardless of negotiations, will continue to arm itself. We will not stop our military program for a single day." Is that an orientation toward achieving an agreement?

The direct U.S. military subsidies for the 1984 financial year reached the fantastic sum of $280 billion, and in 1985 it is to be $313 billion, or ALMOST $1 BILLION A DAY. Is that not an arms race?

The Washington administration asserts that the new missiles have allegedly staved off the danger of war. This is deceiving the public. Has Washington by any chance rescinded the well-known Directive No 59 on the preparation of limited nuclear war? Or has it by any chance abandoned the directive concerning the sphere of defense in 1984-88, which states that "the United States of America must win a nuclear war?" Has the President himself repudiated his statement that he "on the whole acknowledges the possibility of waging a limited nuclear war in Europe?" Not at all. All these official statements remain in effect, and the scenario of nuclear wars is being elaborated further.

Moreover, the following situation arises: The USSR has unilaterally pledged that it will not be first to use the nuclear weapon, but Washington keeps on saying that the United States of America must preserve the right to a nuclear first strike.

That means that the United States of America is openly announcing its right to attack us at any time with nuclear weapons. As a consequence of this U.S. stance we not only must, but we are dutybound to draw the appropriate conclusions from the viewpoint of our defense.

The American missiles are not destined to defend the West European countries, but are for a first strike at vital targets in the western part of our country, a matter that would greatly reduce the possibilities of Soviet retaliation. The Pershing II missiles, with their 2,500-km range and great accuracy, can hit their targets within 8-10 minutes after they have been launched. Well, what can be done in 8 minutes? Now, judge for yourselves who is trying to upset the equilibrium and who is striving not to permit it.

Western Europe is being adapted to the American nuclear strategy at the cost of great danger to the European nations. After all, to destroy the Pershings and the cruise missiles in the event of a conflict, one would need to make great retaliatory strikes at the areas in which they are deployed. Let us take a glance at the FRG. On its territory today there are about 7,000 nuclear charges [naloze], more than 3,000 carriers of nuclear weapons, and several thousand metric tons of poisonous substances, and in addition to this also neutron and binary weapons. Despite the fact that the FRG is sitting on an "atomic volcano," its representatives want to deploy on its territory a further 108 launching facilities for the Pershing II missiles and about 100 cruise missiles, capable of delivering to targets hundreds of charges with a total power of about 40,000 kilotons. That is almost 2,500 Hiroshimas! It must be clear that, in the event of a conflict, the danger to the FRG will increase several-fold.

Does an alternative to increasing the nuclear arms buildup in Europe exist? The Soviet representative, K.U. Chernenko, has shown it: "By deploying missiles in Europe, the Americans have created obstacles for negotiations not only on 'European' but also on strategic nuclear weapons. The elimination of these obstacles (a matter that would also eliminate the necessity of our retaliatory measures) is the path to working out bilaterally acceptable agreements."

Thus it is necessary to return to the situation that existed prior to the deployment of the American missiles.

What does Western Europe need the American missiles for, when the USSR was willing to keep only as many intermediate-range missiles or charges as NATO has in Europe?

The British and French missiles really exist, and they are pointing at the Soviet Union. When Britain and France remove their missiles, then the USSR will remove its intermediate-range missiles facing them. But Britain and France do not want to do that. They do not even agree with counting them in NATO's nuclear balance sheet. This stance is only a mask for the unwillingness of the United States and its allies to come to an agreement on the principle of equality and equal security.

No agreement can be reached without accounting for British and French nuclear weapons. Many representatives in the West know this very well. In Europe parity has never existed between the USSR and the United States of America in intermediate-range devices. Parity has always existed between the USSR and NATO. Now the United States of America wishes to change this situation and determine the so-called equilibrium between the USSR and the United States of America, ignoring the British and French missiles. One cannot agree to such a false equality. The Soviet Union had, has, and will have an equivalent to the nuclear weapons of Great Britain and France. This is its legitimate right, and no one will take this right away from us.

K.U. Chernenkno, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has said: "We do not need military superiority, we do not want to dictate our will to others, but we will not permit the military equilibrium to be upset." Great attention must be paid to this statement by the Soviet representative, it is necessary to thoroughly assess the existing military situation and objectively evaluate the USSR's determination to preserve the military-strategic equilibrium and nothing but the equilibrium, parity and nothing but parity.

MOSCOW FORUM HELD ON SPACE MILITARIZATION

PM061023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kondrashov article: "Call to Action"]

[Excerpt] A roundtable conference devoted to the problems of preventing the use of space for military purposes has ended in Moscow. Among the conference participants were eminent representatives of the main religions -- Buddhists, Christians, Hindus, Jews, and Muslims -- who had come to Moscow from roughly 30 countries. A group of experts involved with space studies was invited to participate in the conference.

During the 3-day discussions, the conference participants made an in-depth analysis of the disastrous consequences that the use of space for military purposes could entail. The speeches were full of alarm and indignation at the dangerous plans of the present U.S. Administration, which has set its sights on militarizing space.

Speaking to the religious figures and experts, Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All the Russias noted that all Soviet people ardently desire peace not only for themselves, but for all peoples. They strive for friendship and cooperation with the entire human family. This profound aspiration of our people for a lasting and just peace is reflected in our state's unbreakable consistent peace-loving policy. That is evidenced by the Soviet Union's numerous peace proposals, among them the initiative our state launched at the 38th UN General Assembly session, which has a direct bearing on the conference's theme. One would like to hope that our good will would ultimately meet with understanding and response from the Western politicians who are responsible for their peoples' fate, and above all from the United States, which is proposing to implement its plans to use space for military purposes.

At the end of the roundtable conference a communique was adopted containing an appeal to step up the movement against the militarization of space. The communique also stresses that the successful launch of the Soviet and Indian cosmonauts clearly demonstrates the potential for international cooperation in the peaceful conquest of space.

"I am very pleased," the U.S. expert Dr Robert (Bouman) declared in his talk with an IZVESTIYA correspondent, "to have been able to come to Moscow to participate in this conference. I believe it is easier to prevent the appearance of weapons in space before the event than to battle against them once they are in place."

Commenting on the Soviet proposal on prohibiting the use of space for military purposes, Dr (Bouman) said that in his view it could be a good basis for reaching agreement.

SCIENTISTS VIEW AFTERMATH OF NUCLEAR WAR

PM061424 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 13, 1 Apr (Signed to Press 27 Mar 84) p 5

[Vladimir Kyucharyants article: "'Nuclear Winter' -- What Soviet and American Scientists Know and Think About It"; article headline is accompanied by the following quotation attributed to the 26th CPSU Congress: "The people must know the truth about the destructive consequences which a nuclear war could have for mankind." -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] But let us assume...let us imagine for a moment...the INCONCEIVABLE has come true....

What will the picture of the world be after the Nuclear Holocaust?

In trying to imagine it, we instinctively reject the thought which is objectionable to our conscience that there will be no picture at all. Because there won't be any LOOKING, without which the notion PICTURE becomes meaningless. The physical world will continue to exist; the Earth will fly in space as before at a speed of 30 km/sec. But without us. The infinite complexity of the aftermath of the catastrophe will have given way to the utmost simplicilty -- the simplicity of nonexistence.

But maybe it's not all that fatal and this is not yet the end.

What if the adherents of "local" nuclear war are right and the planet's ecosphere will prove capable of surviving the monstrous shock?

What is in store for those who will happen to survive the moment when humanity will deliver the last blow to itself? What kind of sky will there be? What kind of Earth will there be? Into what world will people, who, overnight, will have lost all their past, civilization, and purpose of existence, emerge from their shelters? Will they be able to revive the universe's only human species and adapt to the new conditions of the environment?

Whether we like it or not, the answers to these questions may turn out to be decisive arguments on the scales of choice in a world which today is balancing on the pointy heads of 50,000 nuclear units.

The very existence of such a choice -- whether our civilization should live or whether it should voluntarily commit suicide, without apparent reasons -- seems incomprehensible in an epoch of the cosmic flight of Reason. But the very fact that even today there are people who believe that humanity, which has found itself in a nuclear impasse, must first "die a little" and then begin all over again, has made detailed discussion of the consequences of a likely conflict an urgent and pressing necessity.

Science has given the world the key to mastering the "primary" force of the universe -- the energy concealed in the mass of matter. Again, science has now assumed the mission of widely explaining the seemingly obvious fact that this key can lock the door on our civilization forever.

At international conferences of specialists in Moscow, Washington, and other cities, in the press and television disputes, representatives of the world scientific community cite the latest calculations on the consequences of a possible nuclear conflict. What do they do this for? It would seem that the catastrophic nature of the consequences is clear even to nonspecialists. But, as pointed out by the American researcher Brian Toon, a mere two years ago many scientists believed that "things would be very nasty, but not cause mass extinction."

Now their views have radically changed. Nevertheless, some men in Washington continue to assure people that an exchange of tactical nuclear strikes, say, in Europe, is by no means a farewell toll of the bell for life on the planet.

New, hitherto unknown data obtained by scientists make it possible to assess the grounds for this "optimism" at its true worth.

...So, here we have the Next Day as seen by Scientists.

The Gloom and Cold of a Sky Turned Inside Out

Run through the rigid prism of scientific experiments and the impartial logic of electronic computers, the various "scenarios" of an exchange of nuclear strikes -- be it 100 megatons (according to NEWSWEEK magazine this is 250 Pershings) or 5,000 megatons (less than a half of the nuclear arsenal existing in the world) -- brought one and the same verdict: what will ensue AFTER the explosions will be many times more horrible and destructive for life on the planet than the direct effects -- shock waves, heat impulses and radiation.

Catastrophic Global Changes of the Climate Will Occur

Climatic models of varying degrees of complexity were used independently by American, and Soviet scientists -- Carl Sagan's group from Cornell University, the specialists from the U.S. National Center for Atmospheric Research headed by Steve Schneider, scientists Vladimir Aleksandrov and Georgiy Stenchikov from the Computing Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Georgiy Golitsyn and Aleksandr Ginzburg from the Institute of Atmospheric Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences -- but they produced practically identical pictures. THE CHIEF CONSEQUENCE WILL BE A SUDDEN, DEEP AND DURABLE FALL IN THE TEMPERATURE. WITHIN A FEW DAYS THE PLANET WILL BE ENVELOPED BY A WELL-NIGH ANTARCTIC COLD WHICH WILL LAST AT LEAST A YEAR.

A "nuclear winter".... It will set in already a week after the explosions. The Earth will be clad in darkness. Hundreds of millions of tons of earth raised into the atmosphere, the smoke of continental fires -- the ashes and soot of burning cities and forests -- will make our sky impenetrable to sunlight. As a result, the atmosphere will be turned inside out, as it were, becoming hot on top and cold below.

"At an altitude of 10-15 km the atmosphere will be heated to 100 c, while on the earth's surface the temperature will drop to 50 degrees below norm," says Vladimir Aleksandrov. "But this is only the beginning of the 'chain reaction' of the global ecological catastrophe. Our three-dimensional hydrodynamic model of the climate shows that the 'nuclear winter' will entail an avalanche of pernicious consequences. Take at least the colossal temperature contrasts between the mainland and the world ocean (the ocean possesses vast thermal inertia and the air above it will be cooled to a lesser extent). This will generate severe storms along the coasts, causing enormous amounts of snowfall on land. This alone will evidently destroy life on the coastal zone. On the other hand, the changes in the atmosphere will completely suppress the hydrological cycle, and severe droughts will break out over the night-enveloped, frost-bound continents."

In other words, everything living which hadn't been incinerated during the fires will freeze out. And if it survives in conditions of low temperatures, it will nevertheless die of thirst. But the earth's flora will not endure with the sudden and deep cooling, to which, among others, Aleksandrov and Stenchikov's calculations testify, the forests of all middle latitudes will perish. As for the vegetable kingdom of the tropics and subtropics, which occupies nearly half of all land, this will suffer almost instant death since tropical forests can only exist within a narrow range of temperatures and illumination.

"In roughly half a year, by the moment of 'daybreak' the face of the earth will be totally different," says Aleksandrov. "Huge expanses, formerly covered with forest, will become deserts and semideserts. Albedo -- the earth's reflective power -- will increase two or three times, which means that the earth will absorb considerably less energy from the sun. In this way nature's energy balance will undergo a radical change. The planet's entire climatic system will pass into a new state.

What will it be? A new glacial period? Possibly. In Aleksandrov and Stenchikov's calculations there is also another situation. Roughly eight months after the war, the temperature over Tibet and the cordilleras will be heated to such an extent that the giant masses of snow and glaciers will melt and precipitate inconceivable streams of water on the continents. It will be the deluge in conditions of severe cold. The outcome is the same.

The Argument of Mars

All the existing "scenarios" of the war, naturally, unfold in the Northern Hemisphere. For the uninitiated this leaves hope that the other half of the earth may to some extent become a refuge for the survivors.

This hope is illusory. In Aleksandrov's opinion, there is no uncertainty here. At present, the air masses of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres are divided by an invisible "wall" of the equator, penetrable only by the trade winds.

The intra-hemispheric temperature contrasts generated by the explosions will tear this "wall" down. The circulation of the air masses will radically change and within several weeks the atmosphere of the Southern Hemisphere will be no different from the sky of the war zone as far as its pollution goes.

The conclusion that no safe, unaffected region will remain on the earth is borne out by other studies as well. Carl Sagan in the USA and Soviet scientists Georgiy Golitsyn and Aleksandr Ginsburg, by studying a model of the dust storms of Mars, have arrived at similar results about the changes threatening the atmosphere in the event of war.

"Dust storms are part and parcel of the climate on Mars," says Georgiy Golitsyn, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. "The shroud of dust, usually rising at the beginning of summer, envelops the whole of Mars within a few weeks. This cardinally changes the thermal conditions of the entire planet. Its surface cools abruptly, the atmosphere becomes heated, and its circulation changes. Something similar will also happen to the earth. The pollution of the atmosphere, which will be mixed up in a few weeks, will be such that the access of sunlight to the earth's surface will decrease, according to the most conservative estimates, 150-fold."

The climatic models of Soviet and American scientists have led us today to a realization of the threshold beyond which the Earth and Earth-men have something in store for them that has had no precedent in all previous history. The world, beginning beyond the threshold of the "soft" scenario of 100 exploded megatons (imagine the "softness" of 8,000 simultaneous Hiroshimas), is a world that is new, alien and absolutely inimical to man. Inimical to life in general.

The World of Blind Birds

"Sentence first -- verdict afterwards."

After the picture of the expected climatic catastrophe, this remark by the Queen from Lewis Carroll's fairy tale characterizes perhaps most accurately the value of discussing the further fate of those who will "sit through" the war in shelters in Europe and the Americas or those who, as Paul Ehrlich, a Stanford University biologist, believes, will survive on islands in the ocean.

And nevertheless the millions of people who will avoid a direct nuclear strike will be destined to see the "night" of the new morning. And in this sense the world waiting for them on the outside will probably be fully consonant with the English saying -- at times there is nothing more unnatural than nature itself.

A large part of the biosphere will be destroyed -- this is the conviction of Paul Crutzen, West German specialist in atmospheric chemistry and physics. His view is fully shared by Paul Ehrlich. Some American scientists maintain that the ecological situation on the planet will resemble what happened 65 million years ago when, it is believed, a giant meteorite fell on the Earth and 90 percent of the fauna was wiped out.

It will be a world without forests and grasses; without flowers or the singing of birds; without colours and smells. It will be a world of gloom and silence, submersion into death.

But something must remain nevertheless, mustn't it?! Since there have already been cataclysms in the history of the Earth that led to the disappearance of a multitude of species and nature continued its eternal rotation nevertheless, it's not excluded that this time as well life may prove amazingly tenacious. What then?

If something is destined not to burn in the nuclear flame or die from severe cold, then even this remaining part of the ecosphere, in Paul Ehrlich's opinion, will be doomed if only because photosynthesis -- the basis of life in the plant kingdom -- is hardly possible in pitch darkness. If there is no flora, the surviving fauna -- birds, mammals, insects -- will also disappear. And conversely, the death of just insects, which perform many vitally important functions for the plants, will result in the disappearance of the flora.

Even if Nature displays its protective inventiveness here as well, it will have to tackle another problem -- how to protect itself against one of the gravest consequences of nuclear war. This consequence, next to which the air poisoned by fires and radioactive fallout seem harmless, will come down from the sky in the shape of severe ultraviolet radiation.

The emergence of an enormous quantity of nitric oxides in the zone of the fiery ball of the explosion will cause the destruction of the ozone layer of the atmosphere, which protects everything living on Earth from ultraviolet radiation," says Yuriy Izrael, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. "Given an explosion with an aggregate yield of 10,000 megatons, up to 60 percent (70 by other estimates -- V.K.) of the total quantity of ozone may be destroyed, possibly for years."

What in the past gave the beginning to life may become the cause of its end. The action of the ultraviolet stream will be global. But more than any other part of the biosphere, the world ocean is vulnerable in this sense. The majority of unicellular organisms -- the basis of the food chain in the marine fauna -- will die. The elimination of the first link will entail the disappearance of all organisms standing higher in the chain. The plant kingdom will likewise become a defenceless target: ULTRA-VIOLET radiation destroys the DNA molecule regulating the reproduction process. As for the animal kindgom, fur and feathers may possibly protect its representatives from burns. But not their eyes. This will be a blind world.

MILLIONS of blind birds and animals will be rushing about in a vain search for food, water, salvation. Man will be powerless to help them, as, incidentally, to help himself. In the radiation-ridden chaos, on the ruins of our great civilization, under the scorchingly naked sky, he who has lost all the values of human existence has only one thing in store -- severe struggle. A struggle for shelter, food, water, warmth. A struggle for survival. How long he can endure it is a matter of time. HIS time will be ticked off by a Geiger counter, not the arms of a clock.

Won't the priceless gift of adaptation, which has helped humanity out of trouble so many times in what have seemed the most incredible situations, become the life-giving anchor thanks to which people will be ready to adapt to the new "ecology"?

Scientists doubt this. With the sudden change in all parameters of the environment, the possibilities of adaptation decline drastically.

"It would be naive to hope for some renewal of the human species or a new spiral of evolution in this ecological situation," say Nikolay Bochkov, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, a geneticist. "Ionizing radiation and radioactive fallout will cause numerous mutations in the surviving forms of microorganisms, plants and animals, as well as in man's genetic apparatus. Even the most harmless bacteria may become mortally dangerous for people, whose immunity will be suppressed by radiation. The number of cancerous diseases will grow sharply. But there is also another aspect. When, the population considerably decreases, the problem of the critical number of people needed for reproduction will arise. On the one hand, genetic heterogeneity will be reduced to a minimum, and, on the other, there will undoubtedly be conjugal isolates and marriages between near kins that intensify the operation of concealed mutations. As a result, new hereditary diseases will be added to all those man accumulated in the course of evolution. And no doubt they will work in the direction of completely suppressing man as a biological species. Against the background of destroyed ecology, the extreme conditions of life, genetic mutations, blood kinship, etc., the small communities of those who survived will hardly be able to adapt to such an extent as to continue the human race on Earth.

Ockham's Razor

Thus, the world in which millions of survivors will find themselves in the first weeks after the Last War will have nothing to offer them. Nothing but cold, pitch darkness, the landscape of an asteroid, great silence.

But is this all? To visualize the rest, one needs to have the imagination of Bosch -- things and phenomena that were harmless only yesterday will acquire different, sinister properties. Under the new conditions customary combinations will become menacing.

In trying today to evaluate the entire range of consequences in their interconnection, scientists come across a situation which is nearly replete with uncertainty, for it presupposes synergisms -- mutual intensification of each of the effects by others. The combination of the consequences which are already known may lead to the emergence of totally unexpected phenomena.

"In order to try somehow to investigate the entire package of interactions which will arise in conditions of universal chaos, in the destroyed ecological and social environment, one has to turn to notions of systems analysis," says Professor Sergey Kapitsa. "The first conclusion from this is that the bigger and more complicated the system and the more effectively it operates, the less reserve of stability it has and even a small perturbation can disrupt this stability. That is precisely why modern industrial society with its intricate interconnections, both within itself and with the environment, is more vulnerable to nuclear strikes than a less developed society."

Here is but one illustration of this idea, given by the British physicist, Professor Joseph Rotblat: Today, 670 reactors operate, are under construction, or are being designed in the world. About half of them are in Europe. We must not forget about fuel regeneration and storage facilities. During nuclear attacks these facilities will definitely be destroyed. The released fuel will be sucked in by the mushroom-shaped cloud and carried by the wind, whereupon it will fall down in the form of precipitation, whose radioactivity in a year's time will be equivalent to the radio-activity caused by an explosion with a yield of 30,000 megatons.

UN WORLD DISARMAMENT PANEL ENDS SESSION

PM091411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Disarmament -- Goal of the Peoples"]

[Text] New York, 7 Apr -- The latest session of the UN Special Committee for a World Disarmanent Conference, the idea of which was put forward by the Soviet Union some time ago, has ended its work at the international community's headquarters. It was noted at the session that the proposal to convene an authoritative forum to discuss the problems connected with the liquidation of the deadly arsenals accumulated in the world has gained broad international support. Convincing evidence of its topicality was offered by the 38th UN General Assembly session, which emphasized the importance of convening a world conference to elaborate an effective approach to curbing the race and implementing practical disarmanent.

Representatives from many countries on the committee stressed that the attempts by Western nuclear powers to justify their unconstructive position regarding the convening of the conference by references to the deterioration in the international situation are groundless. As CSSR representative L. Jovacic remarked, the arms race must be halted now, before it is too late.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that, even under the more complex conditions, states with different social systems have opportunities to reach mutually acceptable agreements by means of talks -- but talks which are honest and are not conducted from a position of strength and diktat, Soviet representative S.I. Kislyak declared. Many statements expressed profound alarm at the position of the United States, which has taken a course of changing the prevailing approximate balance of forces to its advantage, a course of insanely fanning the dangerous arms race and attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. In these circumstances, Mongolian representative L. Erdenechuluun stressed, it is necessary to redouble the efforts to convene a world disarmament conference and use all opportunities to elaborate specific and realistic steps to avert the danger of war.

SOVIET OLYMPIC COMMITTEE MAKES STATEMENT

LD091244 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1216 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- The National Olympic Committee of the USSR adopted the following statement:

"The 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles (USA) are just a little more than three months off. The time is ever nearer for the National Olympic Committees to take a decision on participation in the Olympic Games.

U.S. President Reagan submitted to the IOC written guarantees of the U.S. Government's respect for the traditions, rules and provisions of the Olympic Charter. Facts show, however, that these obligations and guarantees are not respected in a number of major matters. The U.S. Administration is trying to use the Olympic Games on the eve of the elections for its selfish political ends.

A large-scale campaign against the Soviet Union's participation in the Olympic Games has been mounted in the United States. Different reactionary political, emigre and religious groupings are teaming up on an anti-Olympic basis. In particular, a coalition called "Ban the Soviets," enjoying the support of the U.S. official services, has been set up. Open threats of physical victimization and provocative actions are made to sportsmen and officials of the USSR and other socialist countries. Slanderous allegations are being made that the participation of a Soviet delegation in the Olympic Games would presumably threaten U.S. security.

All this is in total contradiction to the traditions and rules of the charter where it is stated that "the Olympic Games facilitate the creation of a better and more peaceful world and good will among the peoples". No discrimination on racial, religious or political grounds either toward countries or persons is allowed.

It is known that the host-country of the Olympic Games has responsibility for ensuring the full security of national delegations. The situation which is taking place in Los Angeles now puts in doubt the efficiency of the measures taken. The U.S. press reports that preparations for political demonstrations and rallies during the Olympics are under way and that banners and placards hostile to socialist countries have already been put up. Anxiety over possible violation of sportsmens' rights and offending their dignity is growing.

One cannot but prick up one's ears at the intention to accredit to the games representatives of Radio Free Europe which, as is known, is maintained at the expense of U.S. special services and which conducts subversive activity against the peoples of the socialist countries in direct violation of Rule 51 of the Olympic Charter.

In accordance with Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter, "Olympic certification establishes the identity of its owner and is a document which permits him to cross the border of the country where the city organizing the Olympics is located." This procedure was in operation at the Olympic Games in Montreal, Moscow and Sarajevo. However, at the beginning of April this year, the USSR's National Olympic Committee was informed that it must provide the U.S. Embassy in Moscow with lists of all members of the delegation in order to obtain visa permission. At the same time, the U.S. Embassy reserved for itself the right not to grant permission for entry to those whom it considered unsuitable -- and this is already being made use of in practice.

As is known, the U.S. State Department recently refused to grant a visa to the Olympic attache of the USSR's National Olympic Committee whose candidacy had been agreed with the organizing committee. It is becoming apparent that the U.S. State Department considers it has the right to constantly "adjust" the actions of the Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee (LAOOC) and on certain questions simply to alter them.

Thus, implementation of the agreement concluded between the USSR's National Olympic Committee and the LAOOC last December has been placed in doubt by the U.S. State Department.

The world public has long expressed alarm also about the unrestrained commercialization of the Los Angeles games. Profit grabbing at the expense of the Olympics has taken on some very ugly forms. Matters have gone so far that there is crude violation of Rule 62 of the Olympic Charter which bans the use of the Olympic flame for commercial aims. The increase in prices in Los Angeles is not being controlled; vast sums will be raised here for many services which are traditionally free.

Violation of the Olympic Charter and the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by the U.S. reactionary forces with the connivance of the official authorities are creating an abnormal situation. In this connection the USSR's National Olympic Committee requests the IOC and its president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, immediately to review the situation on the eve of the Los Angeles games at an emergency meeting of the IOC Executive Committee and demand that the U.S. side strictly respects the Olympic Charter and take effective measures to guarantee proper security to the participants in and visitors to the games.

The USSR's National Olympic Committee appeals to national committees, international sports federations and the world sporting public to pool their efforts to protect the principles and ideals of the Olympic movement and to do everything possible for the games to remain a festival of peace and friendship among all the peoples of the world. The spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and kindliness has always been the basis of relationships between the sporting youth of the world."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATES ON OLYMPIC MOVEMENTS

LD051632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Representatives of the Central Committees of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Korean Workers Party, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers Party, the Romanian Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia held a working meeting in Moscow.

They exchanged views on issues related to the development of the international Olympic movement, large-scale physical training to promote the health of the population and the further extension and deepening of cooperation in the sphere of physical exercise and sport in the socialist countries. The meeting passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

U.S. EXPECTED TO IGNORE COURT ON C. AMERICA

LD091931 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 9 Apr 84

["USA: Arbitrariness in International Relations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes:

The U.S. Department of State distributed on Sunday a statement saying that Washington will not recognise during the next two years any decisions on Central America by The Hague-based International Court. This statement, according to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, was made on the basis of CIA spies' reports that Nicaragua intends to file a suit against the United States at the supreme judiciary body of the United Nations.

It is not difficult to see why the statement was produced. With an undeclared war against Nicaragua under way, there are justified fears across the ocean that the work of the international Court in The Hague will turn into an indictment of the rapacious course of U.S. imperialism in Central America. By extending military support for Honduras-based Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, Washington fully shares responsibility for the crimes perpetrated by its hirelings on Nicaraguan soil.

Disregard for international law is one of the links in the policy of the White House which unceremoniously imposes its will on sovereign nations. The attack on the International Court in The Hague is characteristic of the United States' course towards breaching international accords and trampling upon generally recognised norms of inter-state relations. This is evidenced by numerous examples.

In 1975, the United States, along with other nations, assumed the pledge in Helsinki, to take part in the efforts to lessen military confrontation and reduce the risk of war. Meanwhile, the United States' foreign policy line has been undermining the foundations of the Helsinki process over the past years. The deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe, development of the concepts of "warning" nuclear blasts and "local" nuclear wars in Europe have brought mankind closer to catastrophe.

Having signed the SALT-2 treaty. The United States refused to put it into effect. Washington systematically violates provisions of the treaty on underground testing of nuclear weapons and on nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes concluded in the years 1974 and 1976. All this is being done in order to pursue a peace-endangering course towards an unchecked buildup of the U.S. nuclear potential.

BOGACHEV ON WEINBERGER'S SPACE DEFENSE REMARKS

LD091921 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr (TASS) -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

According to the U.S. reference books the present U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, was engaged in legal activity in his youth and at one time was even a member of the California State Bar Association. It is now difficult to establish how successfully the young Caspar defended the interests of his clients in the courtroom. However, his present speeches in defense of the U.S. foreign policy course are beneath criticism and can only provide additional arguments for passing on the Reagan administration the verdict, "guilty of undermining international agreements on averting nuclear war."

In an interview on Sunday [8 April] to the American television company, ABC, having set himself the goal of shielding the White House course of preparing for "star wars," the Pentagon chief came out in complete solidarity with President Reagan and stated that he himself had "never been a supporter of an agreement on the limitation of antimissile defense." "The Soviet Union," the defense secretary affirmed, "has not adhered to the fundamental positions" (of an agreement on antimissile defense) and "has undertaken vigorous efforts in the creation of such defense."

However, a few minutes later, evidently having forgotten about his, to put it mildly, untruthful statement, Weinberger changed his tune and maintained that "the Soviet Union does not, probably, violate the letter of the agreement but only violates its spirit." Consequently, according to Weinberger, for the United States, which does not yet have a large-scale antimissile defense system "it is not advantageous at the present moment to renounce" an agreement. The time will come, if you please, and we shall start deploying U.S. space-based antimissile systems. We shall then tear up the agreement on the limitation of antimissile defense, as they have already done with the SALT II agreement.

Putting it more succinctly, the U.S. defense secretary quite openly set out the current U.S. tactic of using agreements and negotiations as a screen for the intensive rearming of the United States.

Evidently having remembered that in the said interview he had also to appear in the role of lawyer to the Reagan administration, which has hypocritically proclaimed its "devotion to arms control," Weinberger called the creation of a large-scale antimissile defense system in the United States a "noble task" which (?does not) envisage the destruction of people but the destruction of arms.

The Pentagon chief did not manage to give an intelligible answer to correspondents' questions about the possibility of acute destabilization of the military-political situation as a result of the creation of antimissile defense in the United States and about the increased temptation in this case for Washington to press the button of nuclear war, which would be dangerous for the whole world.

Unexpectedly for journalists, Weinberger said that he did not wish to say that the United States "should not try to secure the reduction of arms" by means of agreements. But, according to him, agreements like these would only be possible "if methods of checking their observance were improved." As the experience of the past shows, when there is a genuine desire to reach an agreement on measures for reducing arms and disarmament, measures for checking and control have never been and can never be an obstacle.

On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that the United States drags up the question of control and checking whenever it does not want an agreement.

FEASIBILITY OF SPACE-BASED DEFENSE DOUBTED

PM091131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov "Rejoinder": "Still Relying on Miracles"]

[Text] On 6 April THE WASHINGTON POST, reflecting on the preparation of R. Reagan's far-reaching idea of the militarization of space, posed the reasonable question: Should the Americans believe in the miracles promised by the President?

As is well known, R. Reagan, when publicizing his "star wars" scheme, has been assuring his fellow countrymen that these wars, in the first place, will be mainly defensive and that, in the second place, the hundreds of U.S. satellites armed with lasers or laser-type weapons will create an impenetrable defensive dome over the United States.

And then THE WASHINGTON POST, citing the opinions of highly qualified experts who have been comprehensively considering the President's arguments, came to the following conclusions:

First, the President himself has recognized that "defensive systems have their own flaws" and thus "give rise to certain problems and a lack of confidence" (at the same time he might have remembered that Hermann Goering once gave an assurance that the Third Reich's "impenetrable" antiair defense would not allow its enemies to drop a single bomb on Hitler's capital -- Yu. Zhukov);

Second, the President has recognized, and the chief of the Pentagon's scientific and technical research administration has confirmed, that when "defensive systems" are combined with "offensive systems" they can be regarded as "systems aiding an aggressive policy";

Third, the "two special commissions appointed by the White House to study this idea have reached the conclusion that, since reliable defense cannot be guaranteed, the need for offensive (!) weaponry remains."

If one adds here, as THE WASHINGTON POST notes, that "any move made by the Americans will entail a retaliatory move by the Soviet Union, the question arises: What consolation remains for the Americans who are being asked to pay hundreds of billions (!) of dollars for the militarization of space? Just one thing: a belief in miracles.

"We are a nation that can work miracles," the "new head of the program for the creation of a space-based defense" (defense? it would be more accurate to say aggression! -- Yu. Zhukov), who was not named by the newspaper, stated enticingly the other day.

But THE WASHINGTON POST itself clearly does not believe in miracles. For that reason it attached an ironic footnote to the statement by the unnamed "star wars" enthusiast: "If you believe in miracles you might wish...to support the 5-year research program costing between $18 billion and $27 billion as proposed by the President. If not, you will regard it with no particular enthusiasm."

Well, once again even THE WASHINGTON POST is capable of coming to a sensible conclusion!

CHALLENGER PROGRAM INCLUDES PENTAGON EXPERIMENTS

PM091408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Challenger Launched"]

[Text] New York, 7 Apr -- The Challenger space shuttle with five astronauts on board was launched yesterday from Cape Canaveral (Florida). The flight is scheduled to last 6 days. The flight program includes a space walk and several experiments, some of them from the Pentagon's program. It is well known that space shuttle flights are an important element in the Reagan administration's plans to militarize circumterrestrial space.

PRC COAL MINING DELEGATION VISITING IN USSR

OW092223 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Soviet and Chinese coal-industry experts are now holding talks in Moscow on Soviet assistance to help China build the (Yininhe) open-cut coal mine. The delegation of Chinese experts was led by Zou Tong, adviser and deputy minister of the PRC coal industry. The Chinese experts arrived in the Soviet Union on 18 March. Prior to the talks, they visited the design and scientific research institutes under the Ministry of Coal Industry and toured the Kansk-Achinsk, Ekibastuz, and East Siberian coal basins to study the organizational work and mining facilities for open-cut coal mines. The Chinese experts are most interested in the operation of the open-cut coal mines in the Soviet Union. Zou Tong told a Soviet reporter that he was satisfied with the progress in the talks, which would further promote scientific and technological ties between the two countries.

COMPARISON OF CHINESE-JAPANESE TALKS, PLANS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 March carries in its Second Edition on page 5 a TASS report on Japanese Prime Minister Yashuhiro Nakasone's talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing on 29 March. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Japanese-Chinese Talks," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 29 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages B 1-2, under the subhead "Economic Relations Extended," revealing the following variations:

Page B 1, paragraph one, line one, reads in PRAVDA: ...with Chinese leaders. The speeches of two countries' leaders, like the articles in the Chinese propaganda organs, persistently cited the thesis of "the speical nature" of Sino-Japanese relations, their special place in China's foreign policy, and the close cooperation between Beijing and tokyo.

Foreign correspondents who ...(rewording and picking up second paragraph)

Paragraph three, line two reads in PRAVDA: ... made statements which contain utterances unfriendly to the Soviet Union and assessments which distort Soviet foreign policy ... (rewording)

Page B 2, paragraph one, reads in PRAVDA: ...China and Japan. It is reported that the Japanese premier announced assent to give China... (rewording)

Paragraph two, line two, reads in PRAVDA: ...an intergovernmental agreement on this question and to take ...(substituting words).

SLOGANS FOR DRA REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY ADOPTED

PM091401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Revolutionary Strides"]

[Text] Kabul, 7 Apr -- The PDPA Central Committee has adopted slogans for the 6th anniversary of the April Revolution, which falls on 27 April. The April Revolution, the slogans point out, opened before the Afghan people the road of progress and happiness, the road of building the new, just, and democratic society. A leading and guiding role in this process is played by the PDPA, constantly consolidating its ties with the broad people's masses.

The PDPA Central Committee has addressed the country's working people, the intelligentsia, and members of the party and mass public organizations with the appeal to strengthen the unity of all the DRA's nationalities and tribes, to comprehensively develop industry and agriculture, and to make all efforts to completely and definitively crush the counter-revolution.

The PDPA Central Committee fully supports the peace policy followed by the Soviet Union, which is a bulwark of peace and security all over the world, and confirms the importance of strengthening the solidarity between the DRA, socialist states, and revolutionary and national liberation movements.

DRA 'REBELS' RELEASE CAPTURED SOVIET SOLDIER

OW092059 Hong Kong AFP in English 2046 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Quetta, Pakistan, April 9 (AFP) -- A Soviet Army officer, captured last January by Afghan rebels, was handed over to the Red Cross here today, reliable sources said here. Lieutenant Konstantin Ivanovich Nikolayev, aged 22, from the town of Brest on the Soviet-Polish border, was caught in a rebel ambush in the southern Afghan province of Helmand.

Under the terms of an agreement between the Afghan rebels, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Pakistani, Swiss and Soviet Governments, Lt Nikolayev will join 11 other Soviet soldiers who have been held in Switzerland for two years. Former Afghan diplomat turned rebel spokesman Habibullah Karzai said Lt Nikolayev, a member of the Soviet Communist youth movement Komsomol, had been held and interrogated by the rebels in Pakistan for about two months.

WORK OF SOVIET RADIO TROOPS IN DRA PRAISED

PM091310 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[Report by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin: "In the Mountains of Afghanistan" -- first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] Esteemed editorial office! For more than 1 year now my younger brother Aleksandr Veretekhin has been fulfilling his international duty on the soil of friendly Afghanistan. When he writes to us he tells us almost nothing about his service: Everything is going well, he says. But I should like to know more both about his service itself and about those alongside him.

Our whole family -- our father, Vladimir Ilich, our mother, Klavdiya Mitrofanovna, my husband, and I -- attentively follow press reports from that country. We have read a lot about mountain campaigns, mine clearing, and much else. We open every publication hoping that we will suddenly spot our family name. We ask, if possible, if you could describe how Sasha and his comrades are serving.

I. Ostrovaya

Service in Afghanistan, Irina Vladimirovna, means not only long exercises, not only journeys of many kilometers in truck convoys, and clearing mines on roads. Service in Afghanistan is also tireless, strenuous, sometimes exhausting duty, day and night, at radio apparatus in the cabins of special vehicles.

Radio operators as a rule serve in small groups in remote areas called "spots." Nothing can belittle the importance of this service for maintaining the high combat readiness of subunits and units and the entire limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. And that is how your brother, radiotelegraphist Private Aleksandr Veretekhin, is serving.

At first sight unglamorous, this service may even seem easy. But only at first sight.

I was told about the following incident here. One day Aleksandr happened to be in the cabin alone for awhile. The airwaves were silent. At the neighboring booth lay a silent telephone headset (when he left Private Anatoliy Voropayev had switched his receiver to loudspeaker communications). Suddely it seemed as though the airwaves had exploded. Information came in simultaneously on both radio links. You can imagine what it must be like to receive numerous signals without distorting anything.

Aleksandr competently handled this complex situation and showed supreme class, as they say. Incidentally, when his actions were analyzed later, it turned out that he had received and processed his fellow serviceman's information even better than his own.

Of course, such success does not come of its own accord. You cannot avoid difficulties and setbacks, of course. But they are all successfully overcome. Aleksandr and his fellow servicemen have experienced, tactful, responsive commanders and political workers who teach them courage and staunchness. I think, Irina Vladimirovna, that when your brother has completed his service and returns home he will have many good things to say about his commanders and senior comrades -- about Captain A. Tushkanov, Senior Lieutenant V. Ayev, Lieutenant A. Buzin, Senior Ensign F. Aganin, Major V. Sevotsyakov and Engineer Major Ye. Garan.

The conditions of service here? They are not simple. First, the high mountains. That means rarefied air, below-zero temperatures at night. By day the temperature now rises to 10 or more degrees above zero. But at night there is frost again. I asked Aleksandr how he was withstanding the climate here. He replied: "All right." And I feel he was not lying. Like others he has grown physically stronger and hardened.

Despite the high mountains the subunit is well provided for. The personnel live in bright, spacious premises. The servicemen watch television programs from Moscow via Orbita-4. There is an excellent canteen, a bath house with a steam bath, and a laundry.

Canned meat appears increasingly rarely on the table. Now they have brought in several hundred kilograms of mutton, cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes, and potatoes. Of course, all this is not a gift from Heaven. And the commonplace term "brought in" has an utterly different meaning here. Sometimes truck convoys have to be sent right across the country for vitally necessary materials, equipment, and food. Difficult, dangerous journeys. And these are also features of service here.

Our servicemen's service in Afghanistan is the fulfillment of their international duty. For an uninitiated man these words may have an abstract ring. For your brother and his fellow servicemen they are filled with specific content: rendering aid to the people of a fraternal country in defending their revolutionary gains.

...When I left the high mountain subunit snow had begun to fall. But despite almost zero visibility a pair of helicopters roared into life. Ensuring a safe flight and landing for aircraft at this point -- that is a task not only for the airmen. It is also a professional duty for Private Aleksandr Veretekhin, one of many specialists scattered round at "spots" in various corners of Afghanistan.

BRIEFS

DRA YOUTHS IN KIRGHIZ SSR -- A delegation of the members of the DRA youth organization has visited Kirghiz SSR. During their visit, the members of the delegation conferred with the leaders of the Kirghiz Komsomol and acquainted themselves with the Komsomol's work in the social, economic, and cultural fields. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Apr 84 GF]

SRV DENOUNCES PRC BORDER ATTACK AGAINST VIETNAM

Foreign Ministry Statement

PM101010 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sharp Condemnation"]

[Text] Hanoi April 9 -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam has denounced a new armed provocation staged by the Chinese side on the Vietnamese border. A statement of the Foreign Ministry points out that on the morning on April 6, Chinese troops of up to one battalion in strength attacked and tried to capture part of the Vietnamese territory in Lang son Province. Local Army units and residents of that area courageously repelled the attacks and reliably protected the border.

This Chinese action following the incessant shelling of populated localities and economic targets on the territory of six northern provinces of Vietnam since April 2 is a gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. It exposes the aggressive character of Beijing's expansionist and hegemonistic policy. This action is on a par with Beijing's steps to support the Polpotists, repelled by the Armed Forces and the population of Kampuchea, in order to save the so-called "coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." The recent action is a challenge to the public opinion of Southeast Asia and the whole world which demands the lessening of tension, the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This provocation shows the true intentions of Beijing which talks about striving for peace but at the same time intensifies its collusion with U.S. imperialists and expands multilateral subversive activities against the Indochina countries which run counter to the interests of the Chinese people themselves and to the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The people and Government of Vietnam strongly denounce the criminal designs and actions of the Chinese authorities and demand that the Chinese side immediately stop such actions, the statement stresses. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has consistently pursued a policy aimed at peaceably solving all the problems in relations with China, the statement underlines. At the same time, Vietnam is going to continue to reliably protect its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. No efforts will help save the Polpotists and their accomplices; no pressure will prevent the Vietnamese people from consolidating solidarity with the fraternal people of Kampuchea and rendering support to them in developing and protecting their country.

Newspapers' 'Condemnation'

PM101137 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Condemnation of China's Actions"]

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Apr -- Materials condemning China's actions have been published by the Vietnamese central newspapers in connection with the shelling of border regions in several of Vietnam's northern provinces by Chinese heavy artillery, as well as the stepping up of armed provocations along the Kampuchea-Thailand border. Nhan Dan, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, writes in an editorial commentary:

"No sooner have Pol Pot's supporters launched raids against the Kampuchean people from their lairs in Thailand then China immediately engages in artillery shelling of Vietnam's northern border regions. Such actions by Beijing cannot leave anyone in the world in doubt." Vietnam has repeatedly proposed the resumption of talks to normalize relations between the two countries at any place and at any time. The Chinese side, however, rejects these proposals and is striving to keep its hands free to continue hostile actions against Vietnam. The newspaper cites numerous facts attesting to the increase of Beijing's comprehensive assistance to the Pol Pot gangs, including the stepping up of weapons deliveries and ammunition shipments. At present the removal of Pol Pot -- Beijing's main tool -- is a key problem whose solution would help liquidate the threat from China and contribute to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole, NHAN DAN's commentary emphasizes.

NGUYEN CO THACH INTERVIEWED ON PRC, THAI POLICY

PM101032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Interview With Nguyen Co Thach]

[Text] Hanoi, April 9 -- In an interview with the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), said on China's and Thailand's policy in Southeast Asia:

China and Thailand have common interests, acting with Pol Pot to hinder the Kampuchean people's revival process. To conceal their own hostile actions, they use the myth about Vietnam's so-called "militarist policy" on the border with these two countries. In the past 5 years Vietnam has repeatedly advanced proposals for a ceasefire on the Vietnamese-Chinese border and for resumption of the talks between the two countries. But China has rejected all the proposals. This indicates that the PRC does not want accords to guarantee peace on the border and seeks to keep a free hand to heighten tension.

Thailand's demand for the creation of a demilitarized -- or security -- zone, only on Kampuchean territory is also totally groundless, Nguyen Co Thach went on to say. Honest people believe that in the name of humanity refugee camps should be removed from border areas where armed actions take place. However, the ruling circles of Thailand strongly object to that and even send refugees from other parts of Thailand to areas bordering on Kampuchea. The Thai ruling circles try to cover up Pol Pot's crimes and, under the mask of humanity, to use refugees as hostages for the continuation of crimes against the Kampuchean people. It is a matter of common knowledge, Nguyen Co Thach pointed out, that the ruling circles of Thailand several times have moved the camps depending on the season of military actions. During the rainy season they try to move camps to Kampuchean soil as a screen for Polpotist bands, and during the dry season they open the border so that Polpotist troops can hide in camps moved onto Thai territory. We urge Thailand to respect the interests of peace and security of both its own and neighbouring countries and to reply positively to peace proposals for normalizing the border situation.

Vietnam is vitally interested in peace and friendship with China on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, Nguyen Co Thach pointed out. I firmly believe that relations between the two countries will be normalized sooner or later. As Vietnam has already stated repeatedly we are ready to resume talks with the PRC at any place and at any level to consieer all China's proposals if it also agrees to consider our proposals, the SRV's minister of foreign affairs said.

SFRY STRESSES EXPANDING COOPERATION WITH USSR

PM081440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Strengthen Ties"]

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr -- Yugoslavia expresses its readiness to continue to develop and strengthen all-around mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union. This was stressed at a session of the SFRY Federal Assembly Federal Chamber Foreign Policy Committee devoted to the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

The session noted that USSR-SFRY relations are good and stable and have been extensively developed in diverse spheres, especially in the economic sphere. The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's biggest trading partner.

It was stressed that the recent visit to the USSR by an SFRY delegation headed by V. Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY State Presidency, promoted the further successful development and strengthening of friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia on the principles contained in the 1955 Belgrade Declaration and the (?1958) Moscow Declaration and Statement. These principles are a firm and indispensable basis for the permanent strengthening of bilateral cooperation in all spheres.

The committee indicated the presence of favorable possibilities for expanding cooperation between the two countries in the economic sphere, above all on the basis of specialization and production sharing. The importance of further strengthening ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SFRY Federal Assembly was noted.

AUCCTU GROUP VISITS SFRY; COOPERATION DISCUSSED

PM091337 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Apr 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by Comrade V.P. Provotorov, secretary of the AUCCTU, was in Yugoslavia from 3 through 7 April at the invitation of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] Council. The delegation participated in a bilateral thematic meeting on questions, familiarized themselves with the work of trade union organizations, and visited industrial enterprises.

A talk was held with Stojan Stojcevski, president of the CTUY Council, during which questions of further developing Soviet-Yugoslav trade union cooperation were discussed.

NURIYEV MEETS SFRY AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE

PM091406 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Questions of Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received M. Velovic, general director of the "Beograd" agricultural combine, at the latter's request 6 April. They discussed questions of cooperation in agriculture and the food sectors of industry.

ZHIVKOV, JABLONSKI WARSAW SPEECHES NOTED

PM061254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal Countries' Determination"]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Apr -- Firm determination to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Poland and Bulgaria and the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries was expressed at a rally held in the Warsaw Transport Equipment Plant. Participating in it were W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, other leaders of the republic, and T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, who is here on an official friendly visit at the head of a Bulgarian party and state delegation.

In his speech to those present T. Zhivkov declared that the socialist states will not allow U.S. and NATO imperialist circles, which are following a course of confrontation and and an arms race, to achieve military superiority by changing the existing military-strategic equilibrium in their favor. We have defended and will defend detente, and our policy is one of peace, disarmament, cooperation, and averting the threat of nuclear war. This line was clearly expressed by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech to voters.

Our peoples are working in the name of peace. We do not need war. We want peace in order to build a happy future for our peoples. Therefore we call the leaders of Western countries, and the United States above all, to honest, open talks, since no other sensible alternative exists, T. Zhivkov pointed out.

H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, who addressed the rally, emphasized that all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries is the basic precondition for the successful development of People's Poland. Only the socialist community states' close alliance, he said, can reliably counter the dangerous trends in the international situation.

USSR, BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTRIES ON ARMS TALKS

PM061430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations at the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Consultations took place in Moscow on 3-4 April between the USSR and Bulgarian Foreign Ministries on questions relating to arms limitation and other political aspects of the activity of international conferences and talks.

Taking part in the consultations were V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, D. Kostov, chief of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry UN and Disarmament Section, and other senior officials of the two countries' Foreign Ministries. D. Kostov was received by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister B.I. Aristov.

BRIEFS

UZBEK PRODUCTS IN GDR EXHIBITION -- The Uzbek Chamber of Commerce has informed a Tashkent radio correspondent that the products of over 50 Uzbek industrial factories and a number of scientific research institutes will be displayed in Leipzig, GDR, in the autumn of 1984. The establishments will display their products in the Uzbek section of the Soviet pavillion. Among the items to be displayed are new weaving machines, textiles, flowers, and technical tools for cultivating and harvesting cotton. Uzbek agricultural products and handicrafts will also be displayed. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Apr 84 GF]

JOINT SOVIET-GREEK TRADE UNION COMMUNIQUE

PM061239 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 3

["Joint Communique" of the AUCCTU and the Greek General Confederation of Labor]

[Text] A delegation of the Greek General Confederation of Labor (GGCL), led by chairman G. Raftopoulos and general secretary D. Kostopoulos, was in the Soviet Union from 30 March through 6 April at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The delegation comprised Y. Elitropou, GGCL board member and deputy secretary for organizational questions; (Kh. Liakopoulos), GGCL Executive Committee member and secretary for international work; and D. Mavrogenis, secretary for trade union cadre training.

Apart from Moscow, the Greek trade union delegation visited the Azerbaijan SSR and familiarized itself with Soviet working people's working and living conditions and the trade unions' role and place in society.

During talks between a Soviet trade union delegation, led by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev, and the GGCL delegation, the sides exchanged information on the internal economic and social situation in the USSR and Greece, discussed questions of the international trade union movement, and outlined prospects for further cooperation between the two countries' trade unions.

Both sides expressed profound concern at the serious aggravation in the international situation caused by the stepping up of the policy of the most aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. The AUCCTU and GGCL delegations were unanimous that the start of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe created an obstacle to talks on reducing nuclear missiles. The new arms race spiral which has started in Europe has increased even more the danger of the emergence of a nuclear catastrophe which might result in the destruction of human civilization.

In the face of this danger, the representatives of the AUCCTU and the GGCL believe that the prime task of all the world's peoples and the working people of all countries is to maintain peace, return to the path of detente, and halt the arms race which is ruinous for the peoples. In these conditions, both sides believe that Europe's trade unions must unite in the joint struggle to:

Halt the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, and remove the obstacles they create to the resumption of talks and the solution of the problems of both "European" and strategic nuclear weapons;

Bring about the adoption by the nuclear powers of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

Bring about the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of armed force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, and also the commencement of talks between them on the mutual nonincrease and subsequent reduction of military spending;

Create nuclear-free zones in Europe as a effective way of liberating the continent of all types of nuclear weapons;

Hold constructive talks at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The AUCCTU expressed full support and understanding for the Greek trade unions' initiatives on arranging effective regional trade union cooperation in the struggle to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and transform the Mediterranean into a sea of peace.

Both sides condemned the aggressive actions of certain NATO circles directed against Greece's territorial integrity. They advocated a speedy and just settlement of the Cyprus question on the basis of the well-known UN resolutions and the preservation of a united, nonaligned, independent, and demilitarized Cyprus. In this connection, they condemned the separatist action of the creation of the so-called "Turkish Cypriot state" in the north of Cyprus, which is an obstacle to the solution of the Cyprus problem.

The AUCCTU and GGCL delegations voiced solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples against U.S.-Israeli aggression and for freedom and independence, and with the working people and trade unions of the developing countries in their struggle for national independence and social progress and against the intrigues of the imperialist forces.

Regarding Greek-Soviet trade union cooperation as an important factor in consolidating the friendship between the two countries' working people and peoples, the AUCCTU and GGCL advocated the all-around development of cooperation in the economic, scientific, and cultural sphere between the USSR and Greece, in line with the interests of the two countries' working people and peoples and of peace in Europe.

In this connection, the sides agreed to the regular exchange of specialized delegations at trade union center level to study specific questions of trade union activity which are of mutual interest, and the exchange of lecturers and active assistance in further developing working contacts between related USSR and Greek sectorial and territorial trade union organizations and between the AUCCTU's N.M. Shvernik Higher Trade Union Movement School and the GGCL's Center for Research and Cadre Training.

The talks which were held, proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. The GGCL leadership invited the Soviet trade union delegation to visit Greece in 1985. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

PAST 10 YEARS OF CYPRUS SITUATION HIGHLIGHTED

PM041510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Lipovoy article: "The Hard Fate of Cyprus"]

[Text] The bunkers and outposts on the hilltops dominating the road from Larnaca Airport to the capital of Cyprus, Nicosia, the minefields on abandoned pastures, military camps ringed with barbed wire, and tanks and artillery pieces dug into the ground look sinister and out of place. The so-called "green line" which has divided Cyprus into two isolated parts passes through here. In one of these parts -- the south -- live the Greek Cypriots, and in the other -- the north -- the Turkish Cypriots. This line cuts right through the center of the Cypriot capital.

These are just some of the "visible" consequences of the tragic events which took place in Cyprus in the summer of 1974. At that time, a group of reactionary Greek officers serving in the Cyprus National Guard mounted an anti-government putsch on the instructions of the NATO special services which had as its aim the overthrow of the country's legitimate government. The conspirators sought to destroy the island's independence through what is known as "enosis," that is, the annexation of Cyprus to Greece, where the military junta regime was in power at the time.

In response, Turkey landed its troops on the island. The outcome of these events is well known. Thousands killed and injured, more than 2,000 people missing without trace. Two hundred thousand people driven from their homes. Greek Cypriots living in the north were forced to flee south, while Turkish Cypriots living in the south were forcibly resettled in the northern zone controlled by the expeditionary corps of the Turkish Armed Forces.

Thus age-old links between the two Cypriot communities were severed. The island was in effect divided into two parts, in practice totally isolated from each other. A real threat of the liquidation of the independent statehood of the Republic of Cyprus emerged.

In the West the Cyprus tragedy is often seen as dating from that period. In reality its causes should be sought elsewhere. What happened on the island in the summer of 1974 and what goes on to this day is the result of conspiracies and intrigues spun by the forces of internal and external reaction.

The former real masters of the island, the British colonizers, sowed seeds of hostility between the Greek and Turkish inhabitants for many decades. In 1960, under the onslaught of the national liberation movement, Britain was forced to grant Cyprus independence.

However, "departing" Cyprus, the former guardian did everything possible to retain levers for exerting influence on the young independent state. Above all, Britain retained sovereignty over a considerable territory of the island totaling 99 square miles, where some of the biggest foreign military bases in the Near and Middle East are situated -- Dhekelia and Akrotiri. By means of the Zurich-London agreements, which were forced on Cyprus and formed the basis of the future separation of the two Cypriot communities, Britain retained the opportunity to interfere in the sovereign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus under the guise of the institution of the Cyprus "independence guarantees" on the part of Greece and Turkey which were parties to these agreements.

All this was dictated by Britain's desire to regain its lost might, and also by NATO interests.

Papaioannou, general secretary of AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] has emphasized: "The NATO leading circles hoped to use Cyprus as a bridgehead for implementing imperialist plans against the socialist countries and suppressing the national liberation movement which was spreading at the time in the area of the Near and the Middle East. This was precisely why the imperialist circles were extremely irritated by the fact that the people of Cyprus chose the path of independent development and staunch defense of the principles of nonalignment."

To this day, the forces of imperialism and reaction have not given up their attempts to change the political course of the Cypriot state, they hamper in every way the holding of a constructive dialogue between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, and they work toward the preservation of the current conflict situation, which enables them to interfere in the Cypriots' internal affairs.

It is well known what tremendous difficulties had been overcome prior to the resumption of the talks between representatives of the two Cypriot communities under the UN aegis after the events of 1974. Definite hope for success at the intercommunal talks was inspired by the accords reached at meetings between then Cyprus President Makarios and Turkish Cypriot community leader R. Denktas in 1977, and President S. Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus and Denktas in 1979, in the course of which the main principles of a settlement of the Cyprus problem were formulated on the basis of the formation of a united, independent, federal state. Together with the resolutions on Cyprus adopted by the United Nations, these accords could have cleared the way to the restoration of the territorial integrity of the Cypriot state.

This is why the proclamation in November 1983 by the leadership of the Turkish Cypriot community of a so-called "independent state" in the northern part of the island was received with alarm in Cyprus and abroad. Naturally, the actions of the authors of the project in setting up an independent state in the northern part of Cyprus, occupied by foreign troops, provoked a negative reaction in the world. In its Resolution 541 the UN Security Council declared this act by the leadership of the Turkish Cypriot community devoid of legal force and called on all the world's countries not to recognize any Cypriot state on the island other than the united Republic of Cyprus.

The events in Cyprus continue to develop in the direction of mounting tension. In December of last year a transitional government was formed in the Turkish part of the island and a program for the further development of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" was adopted. The situation is further aggravated by the circumstance that, while attempts are being made at the United Nations by the secretary general of that organization personally in accordance with the aforementioned resolution to find points of contact between the two communities, there has been a noticeable intensification of subversive activities by the adversaries of the island republic. Thus the leading circles of certain NATO countries have not abandoned plans to hold a so-called tripartite conference of the Cyprus guarantor-states, allegedly in the interests of elaborating ways to overcome the crisis. In other words, the idea of removing the Cyprus problem from the UN field of vision, which has been belabored ad nauseam, is again being explored. Paying lip service to so-called "neutrality" in the Cyprus question, and even to support for the UN resolution, the aggressive U.S. circles and their London partners have noticeably stepped up their military activities in Cyprus.

Siting of U-2 spy planes by the Pentagon at the British bases in Cyprus has become public knowledge. Reports appearing in the West to the effect that the administration of the proclaimed "Turkish state in the northern part of Cyprus" intends to offer the United States territory for new U.S. bases in return for its official recognition by Washington and material aid, cannot but arouse alarm.

To this must be added that on the island itself the forces of reaction are also beginning to rear their head. Recently the local police discovered a cache on the island containing large quantities of weapons and ammunition, brought here by terrorists.

It is clear that all this is scarcely conducive to reducing tension on the island and in the surrounding area or to the creation of a favorable atmosphere for the resumption of a constructive intercommunal dialogue. In the present circumstances it is particularly important that all states display restraint and refrain from taking any steps which might further complicate the situation.

The latest impasse in the search for a solution to the Cyprus problem occurred precisely when, through the fault of the United States and other imperialist states, there was a sharp increase in international tension. As the Cypriot newspaper KHARAVYI wrote: "The current events in Cyprus are part and parcel of the overall series of subversive actions by imperialist forces seeking to change the balance of military confrontation in their favor. In the conditions of a growing U.S. and NATO desire to consolidate their military and political positions in the Near East and the adjoining region, Cyprus is assuming a particular significance for the Pentagon and NATO strategists."

The Cypriot Government and all the island's democratic forces favor a relaxation of international tension, peace, and the normalization of the situation in the eastern Mediterranean. The struggle against the threat of a nuclear war is being waged by the people of Cyprus in parallel with the struggle for the restoration of the unity of their motherland, its sovereignty and independence, and the struggle to uphold the nonaligned course.

As President S. Kiprianou of Cyprus remarked in one of his recent speeches, Cypriots will never recognize the policy of faits accomplis, will resolutely defend the gains achieved in the long years of struggle for national independence, struggle to restore the crushed freedom and unity of Cyprus, and strive for its demilitarization.

In this struggle the Cypriots have loyal friends and allies. They include the nonaligned states, the extensive forces of the international democratic public which favor peace and detente, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries.

Our country comes out in favor of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, implementing a policy of nonalignment. The USSR favors the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the island's territory, the dismantling of the foreign military bases, and the resolution of the Cyprus question on the basis of the corresponding UN decisions, without interference from outside, and bearing in mind the legitimate interests of both communities. This is the Soviet Union's principled stance. And we would like to believe that the island, steeped in legend, in whose history there have been many tragic pages, will ultimately find peace and tranquillity.

FRENCH TOURISTS DETAINED; WARNING TO 'ZIONISTS'

LD091717 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Leningrad, 9 Apr (TASS) -- Two French tourists, (Serge Benchimol) and (Jean-Mark Lerner), have been detained by officials of the customs service in an attempt to hide more than 70 copies of anti-Soviet and Zionist propaganda.

The impressive pile of propaganda output which was confiscated from them gives a vivid idea of the thrust and nature of the activity of international Zionist organizations.

It is reasonable to put the blame for what happened with the French citizens on those reactionary circles in the West, which in their striving to aggravate the international situation and stand in the way of the establishment of normal relations between states, are trying to introduce anti-Soviet literature into the USSR by any means. Zionist organizations and centers have been displaying a special activity in this of late. The thwarting of provocative activity by some tourists from the United States and Britain has already been reported. Now the Zionist instigators are attempting to use French citizens in their dirty political machinations. It is possible that the disgraceful expulsion of (Benchimol) and (Lerner) from the Soviet Union will serve as a warning to those who intend to go to the USSR with such "gifts" for which Soviet people have no need at all.

SYRIAN BA'TH OFFICIAL CITED ON USSR TIES

PM091213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Against U.S.-Israeli Collusion"]

[Text] Damascus, 8 Apr -- Syria will continue to maintain a consistent and principled stance in the cause of opposing the imperialist and Zionist forces' plans and plots hostile to the Arab peoples, A. al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party, stated at a meeting with 'A. 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo.

As the SANA news agency reports, A. al-Ahmar stressed that Syria intends to consolidate its relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Lebanese patriots, and all progressive forces in the region.

PRAVDA ON HUSAYN CALL FOR USSR MIDEAST ROLE

PM091506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Against U.S.-Israeli Collusion"]

[Text] Amman 8 Apr -- The liberation of the Arab territories occupied by Israel and the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights are necessary conditions for a just and lasting Near East settlement, King Husayn of Jordan has stated here. He condemned the policy pursued by the United States in the Near East and stressed that it has enabled Israel to "create on the occupied Arab territories the kind of situation which is a prelude to their annexation."

King Husayn supported the Soviet Union's indispensable participation in all efforts aimed at restoring peace in the region.

CABLE EXCHANGED WITH IRAQ ON ANNIVERSARY

PM091216 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 9 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent S. Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of Iraq, a telegram in which they conveyed to him and the entire Iraqi people congratulations and best wishes on the 12th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq. This treaty, the telegram says, whose signing in 1972 was a significant landmark in Soviet-Iraq, relations, provides a good basis for strengthening the friendship and fruitful mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries. The telegram expresses the Soviet Union's readiness to continue developing friendly ties with Iraq for the good of the two countries' peoples and for the sake of achieving a just and lasting peace in the Near Middle East.

S. Husayn's telegram to the Soviet leadership in connection with the same date conveyes the warmest congratulations and also wishes the friendly Soviet people further progress. Taking advantage of this occasion, the telegram says, we confirm our sincere desire to deepen relations between our countries. We express the confidence that these relations, enshrined by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and based on the principle of mutual respect, will serve the common interests of the two countries' peoples and will be further developed with the aim of strengthening peace and justice and ensuring the conditions for the establishment of equal cooperation among the peoples of the whole world.

ANGOLANS DETERMINED TO RESIST REBEL GROUPING

PM081411 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 3

[Special correspondent P. Nagoitsa report: "They Are Even Shooting Children"]

[Excerpt] Luanda, Moscow -- The UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) grouping was created in 1966. After Angola gained independence, its ring-leader, J. Savimbi subsequently led his gangs against the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). Secret documents were discovered which shed light on the long-standing links between UNITA and the PIDE -- the secret police during the fascist dictatorship in Portugal. Now Savimbi is "our man" in Angola for the racists of South Africa and for the CIA. He is regarded there as an alternative to the country's present leadership.

Savimbi cannot be called a general without troops. He has gathered in this "pack of wolves" people who fervently oppose the building of a new life in Angola as well as several people who have been disappointed or forcibly expelled. However, it is hopeless for Savimbi and his bandits to put on the garb of "people's representatives" made for them in South Africa and the United States. The crimes committed have created a deep gulf between them and the millions-strong people's masses.

"We will not be deceived by any "peaceableness" on the part of the South African aggressors and their UNITA proteges," Joao Batista, commander of the people's defense organization in the municipality of Humpata (Huila Province), said. "We are improving the population's combat skills and teaching women and old people to master weapons. With the country's armed forces, we will break the resistance of the enemies of the new life in Angola. Let Savimbi's bandits know that every comrade's death only increases our determination to finish off UNITA."

This is what many inhabitants from Cunene and Huila Provinces, which have become the scene of harsh trials for the Angolan people, told us. The already baked earth of Angola is scorched there by high explosives, burning South African bandit aircraft, and napalm.

We flew there because it is in the south of the country that the UNITA men are operating with maniacal brutality. It is here more than anywhere else that the sinister similarity can be seen between the methods used by the external enemy -- South Africa -- and the internal enemy -- UNITA -- to try to subjugate the Angolan people. These methods are to burn, kill, plunder, destroy, and coerce.

When we were in Huila, the speech by Angolan President J.E. Dos Santos at the National Party School was broadcast across the country. It contained these words: "UNITA has always been a destabilizing instrument of the revolutionary process in Angola. It could not exist without the help and support of South Africa and imperialism. It has and can have no future. This grouping will be destroyed."

Savimbi is afraid of the Angolan people's determination. Staking everything, he is intimidating people with the specter of a "final bloody encounter" and "fighting in the streets of Luanda." But how can he intimidate a people who gained independence with arms at the ready?

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 10 APRIL

Information Report

LD101135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Here is an information report on the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee:

A regular plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held today. The plenum examined and approved CPSU Central Committee Politburo proposals on organizational matters and other issues connected with the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation.

Then the plenum discussed the principal directions of the reform of general education and vocational schools. A report on this was made by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate on the report were Comrades Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Fedirko, first secretary of Krasnoyarsk Kraykom; Dementyeva, second secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Aleksandrov, president of USSR Academy of Sciences; and Petrov, Hero of Socialist Labor, and lathe operator at the Kharkov Malyshev works production association.

A major [bolshoy] speech at the plenum was made by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum adopted a decision on further improving the work of soviets of people's deputies and the principal directions of the reform of general education and vocational schools. Comrade Chernenko's speech and the plenum decision are to be published in the press. With that the CPSU Central Committee plenum completed its work.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1142 GMT on 10 April carries a report on today's plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow. Comparison of the TASS report with the radio version shows the two reports to be identical, with the following exceptions:

[The TASS report omits the introductory first sentence of the radio report. TASS also omits paragraph four of the radio report naming the speakers in the debate on Zimyanin's report.

[In the last paragraph, line one, of the radio report, TASS English reads: A long speech was made at the plenum by...substituting "long" for "major"]

[The TASS report ends with last paragraph, line four of the radio report:... and vocational schools].

Summary of Chernenko Speech

LD101129 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- The results of elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, held in March 1984, "Demonstrated the complete approval of an universal support for the party's political course by the working people," said Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He spoke today at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee held on the eve of the first session of the Soviet parliament of new convocation (due to open on April 11).

"The indubitable growth of the prestige of the Soviet form of government was confirmed by the opinion of the more than 180 million voters. It is possible confidently to go ahead with our work on the strength of the trust expressed by the people," Konstantin Chernenko said.

He set the task of using better "the reserves for energising the mass of people that are latent in the further improvement of socialist democracy and the entire political system of society, first and foremost in improving the activities of the soviets, the political basis of the USSR and a potent tool of socialist construction."

Konstantin Chernenko recalled that shortly after the 1917 October Revolution in Russia the founder of the Soviet State, Lenin, formulated the task of making the soviets into bodies of government which would work not only for the working people but also through the working people. This task has in the main been accomplished. It is through 2,300,000 deputies, representatives of the workers, peasants and intellectuals, working people of all nations and nationalities, and through tens of millions of activists that the affairs of the state are being run in the country. The powers of the soviets at all levels have been constantly, particularly since the adoption of the new Soviet Constitution, extended.

However, the vast potentialities of the soviets are, nevertheless, made use of insufficiently, Konstantin Chernenko said.

He named a number of problems which should be tackled by the soviets more actively. " We must work to ensure that their boundless powers, formalized in the Constitution, manifest themselves constantly and everywhere both in the content and in the style of their work," stressed the general secretaty of the CPSU Central Committee.

Konstantin Chernenko dwelt upon the role of the soviets in the economic life of the country. "Our economy will gain a great deal if the soviets make it a rule for themselves to assess exactingly and objectively the work of economic executives at all level," he said. "We have now set about improving all aspects of the system of management of the national economy and we are looking for new forms and structures of economic activity. But the necessary quests for the new must not be allowed, of course, to distract us from a more effective use of the existing institutions of management. In the first place soviet organs."

In this connection Konstantin Chernenko touched upon the problem of trimming the administrative apparatus. "Our objective is to achieve an optimum correlation in the numbers of people engaged in production and in management." "It is necessary to remove the causative factors behind the swelling of the administrative apparatus, to constantly improve the organisation and technical equipment of managerial work. And, of course, to create conditions under which people themselves would be interested in moving, to put it figuratively, from the office desk to the machine tool."

"In such a country as ours the tasks of perfecting relations between nationalities, naturally, may not be removed from the agenda," the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said further. "The soviets, which have played an outstanding role in eliminating national strife and fostering fraternal friendship between different peoples, should seriously delve into the contents of the nationalities' question also in the form it exists in conditions of developed socialism."

"Both the structure and the activities of our soviets, in the first place the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, strikingly embody the unity of the international and the national. This served and serves well the strengthening of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. At the same time we do not see relations between nationalities, which have taken shape in our state, as something concealed and unalterable, which is not subject to the influence of new circumstances and time.

This means that, while developing the existing organizational forms and methods of work, which have justified themselves, it is necessary constantly to look also for others, which will facilitate the flourishing of nations and their coming still closer to one another."

Speaking about the Soviets' contribution to achieving foreign policy tasks, Konstantin Chernenko said: "We all know well how complicated the present-day international situation is. The CPSU and the Soviet state are exerting tremendous efforts to avert nuclear war and to preserve and consolidate peace on earth. With consistency and initiative, we are working to defuse tension in world politics, curb the arms race and reliably ensure the country's security. Consolidating the international positions of socialism and strengthening solidarity with the liberation movements are also among our daily concerns."

The standing commissions for foreign affairs of the Supreme Soviet's chambers do much to develop the links of the USSR with the outside world, Konstantin Chernenko said. But so far only a comparatively narrow circle of deputies have been active in this responsible work.

Konstantin Chernenko stressed that the need has arisen to broaden the framework for the activities of the deputies participating in those commissions. "I want to say a few words specifically about the work of the Soviets in further strengthening the defense capability of our homeland. The present-day situation demands from us constant and comprehensive efforts to ensure the security of the country dependably to protect the peaceful labour of the Soviet people. And the Soviets should make their contribution toward the accomplishment of that task," the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted.

Konstantin Chernenko paid much attention to the school reform. The draft of the school reform law is submitted for consideration of the Soviet parliament.

"Under conditions of the scientific and technological revolution and the avalanche-like growth of information, this law is making unprecedentedly high demands both on those who study and on those who teach, from an ordinary teacher to the minister. The reform is called upon precisely to provide every necessary precondition for meeting these demands and, naturally, for removing all the existing shortcomings in education, in particular, in the administration of education," Konstantin Chernenko said.

He stressed the need of putting the entire work of transforming the school on a solid material and organizational basis. Konstantin Chernenko announced that salaries for teachers and other workers in public education will begin to be raised stage by stage, by an average of 30-35 per cent, already beginning with September 1. This measures will be extended to six million people.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINE SCIENCE ACADEMY

AU061330 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 31 Mar 84 pp 1-3

[RATAU report on speech given by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 30 March general meeting of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Concern for the fruitful development of science and for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress has always been at the center of the attention of our party and the Soviet state. This attention has increased even more in the period when our country is accomplishing qualitatively new tasks for the intensification of production and for raising its effectiveness. These precisely are the targets set for us in the decisions of the 26th party congress, and these are the requirements stemming from the directives of the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums.

IN HIS SPEECH AT THE FEBRUARY 1984 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, AS WELL AS IN THE SPEECHES TO THE ELECTORATE AND DURING THE OPENING OF THE ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, K.U. CHERNENKO, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, EMPHASIZED THAT INTENSIFIED PRODUCTION AND MORE RAPID APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS SHOULD IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS RAISE OUR SOCIETY'S PRODUCTION FORCES TO A NEW LEVEL AND REDOUBLE THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AND DEFENSE POTENTIAL, AS WELL AS OUR ABILITIES TO ACCOMPLISH SOCIAL TASKS.

A great deal has already been done in this respect. For example, in 1983 the national income in our republic reached R91 billion, or R1.2 billion more than the target set in the 5-year plan. In 3 years, it rose 12.6 percent. In the current 5-year period, the 3-year plan for increasing communal labor productivity was overfulfilled (an increase of 12.7 percent compared to the planned 10.5 percent). As a result of this, we saved the labor of 2.4 million persons engaged in the sphere of material production, and this was accountable for the entire increase in the national income. A great deal has been done to raise the technical level of national economic branches. Since the beginning of the 5-year period, the capital-labor ratio has risen 18.2 percent compared to the 15.8 percent targeted under the 5-year plan. More than 640,000 workers have been switched from manual to mechanized labor. In 1983 alone, we used more than 130 technologies which saved resources and energy, and more than 1,100 robots, technical devices, and complexes. The accomplishment of the main tasks set by the republic's special-purpose comprehensive scientific-technical programs helped save in a year 8 million tons of organic fuel in conventional terms, 170,000 tons of rolled ferrous stock, and 65,000 tons of cement.

The material-technical base of agriculture is strengthening. Notwithstanding the complex weather conditions in 1983, the republic's gross output increased, the condition of stockbreeding improved, and plans were fulfilled for the purchase of meat, milk, and some other produce. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes reached an unprecedentedly high level of labor productivity.

Measures for social development and for raising the people's living standards were taken systematically and consistently. In the 3 years of the 5-year period, the real incomes of the population rose 8.2 percent, the average monthly wages of the workers and the salaries of the employees 7 percent, and labor payments to the kolkhoz peasants 15.5 percent. The 5-year targets were exceeded for the construction of houses and hospitals. The network of service facilities has expanded.

IT IS GRATIFYING, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, THAT THE POSITIVE TRENDS TRACED IN THE REPUBLIC'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LAST YEAR HAVE CONSOLIDATED AND ARE CONTINUING TO DEVELOP IN THE CURRENT YEAR, WHICH WAS NOTED AT THE MARCH 1984 PLENUM OF THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and party bodies in the field have taken a number of steps to strengthen party influence in the pursuit of a common scientific-technical policy and in the rising effectiveness of communal production.

In the 3 years of the 5-year period, the scientific potential appreciably strengthened. There are now more than 250,000 scientific workers, including more than 5,000 doctors and 62,000 candidates of sciences in the republic. Nearly 3,900 doctors of sciences and 32,500 candidates of sciences are Communists.

Returns from scientific research are rising, too. In 1983 alone, the economic effect obtained from introducing scientific papers authored by the republic's scientists in the country's national economy exceeded R3 billion. In the 9th 5-year period such an economic effect was obtained in 2 1/2 years, and in the 10th 5-year period in 1 1/2 years.

The role of the scientific collectives of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress has been as appreciable as ever. The main results and lines of their work have been mapped out in detail in the report delivered by B.Ye. Paton, president of the academy.

Characteristic of the work style practiced by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Presidium and its president is the ability to concentrate scientific research on vital things, to constantly apply new progressive forms of cooperation between science and production, to raise the returns from and the effectiveness of scientific research, and to attain high final national economic results. And this attitude is a correct one. It is in line with the goals and concrete tasks set by our party.

However, Comrade V.V. Shcherbistkiy continued, we can do much more to accelerate scientific-technical progress. This is an obligation imposed on us by life itself, by the interests of the state, and by THE DECISION ADOPTED IN AUGUST 1983 BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON MEASURES FOR HASTENING SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. THIS IS A FUNDAMENTAL DOCUMENT PROVIDING FOR ACCOMPLISHING MANY TASKS FOR THE INTENSIFICATION OF ALL BRANCHES IN OUR ECONOMY.

The success in implementing the measures set largely depends on scientists, on their creative boldness in the study of new phenomena, and on the development of progressive equipment and technologies. This and the increased tasks confronting the scientists in the country's economic and social progress were discussed at the annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences held in Moscow, and particularly in the opening speech delivered by Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

While speaking concretely about the tasks of our republic's scientists, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, one should, above all, second the theses set forth in the report delivered by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Presidium and tackle in the discussion some problems which, in the opinion of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, are now particularly topical.

THE FIRST OF THEM is the task to further intensify the purposefulness and to raise the effectiveness of scientific research and papers. What matters most in this respect is, of course, to select a correct line in scientific research, a truly revolutionary line

of vital importance for science and society, a line making it possible -- to use V.I. Lenin's dictum -- to carry out a "GIANT TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION" AND A "REVOLUTION FOR THE ENTIRE SOCIAL LIFE."

After all, we must even today survey the horizons of the forthcoming century. Naturally enough, in determining the key lines for scientific development and in attaining important results in fundamental and applied research, the role and responsibility of the Academy's presidium, its sections and branches, the learned councils of its institutes are particularly great.

Paramount attention must now be paid to fundamental problems concerning new kinds of energy, physico-chemical biology, physiology, ecology, the exploration of outer space and the ocean, the creation of future materials, and a number of other things.

To raise labor productivity, it is undoubtedly highly important to comprehensively automate national economic branches and to provide a material-technical base for the application of flexible automatic production. The scope and pace of this work obviously depends on the technical level and volume of the production of computers, robots, and other equipment.

IT IS EQUALLY IMPORTANT to raise the technical level and quality of machines, equipment, and tools. This task is of both domestic and international importance.

The Soviet Union has stable economic relations and is successfully developing scientific-technical cooperation with many countries all over the world. The share of the Ukrainian SSR in this sphere is significant. On the whole, the effects of these relations are good, but could be better. In particular, the volume of machine and equipment exports to developed capitalist countries is still inadequate.

Highly important also is the quality of power equipment, particularly for the implementation of the Energy Program on schedule.

Speaking briefly, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted one of the most topical tasks confronting both scientists and production workers is to raise the scientific-technical level, quality, and competitiveness of machines, equipment, and tools.

THE NEXT PROBLEM of particular importance today is to develop promising technologies. One can say without any exaggeration that precisely such technologies now constitute the backbone of scientific-technical progress.

But it is only possible to develop highly effective technologies when the scientists of the Academy of Sciences, higher educational institutions, branch scientific research institutes, and design organizations combine forces with enterprise and association workers. For this reason, a great role should be played in this respect by the provisional creative collectives whose formation has been envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on scientific-technical progress. Unfortunately, this work in the republic has thus far been done, one can say, only in the initial stage.

The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, ministries, and departments are called upon to purposefully and systematically set up such collectives and to accomplish on schedule topical national economic tasks.

There is an aspect more concerning the development of highly effective technologies. The point is that the higher school is also expected to intensify and to improve qualitatively the technological and design training of the future specialists, and to enhance among them a creative engineering thought. The Ukrainian Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must be more active in accomplishing this task.

While speaking about the importance of developing new technologies, it is to be noted that their application in production still remains a weak spot. Neither the pace nor the scope of this work are satisfactory. Remarkable scientific papers frequently cannot find an opportune and wide application, even after having passed experimental production tests. There are many obstacles. Some of them should be eliminated by scientists themselves. For example, the idea is insufficiently adapted to production conditions, or the level of automation is too low. In a word, the work is incomplete.

At the same time it is to be stated again that a significant share of the blame for this is to be borne by branch scientific research institutes, planning and designing organizations, and engineering services at departments and associations. After all, they are called upon to be a link between the "great" science and production. It is precisely they who should give a scientific idea the green light into production and who should improve existing technologies and ideas. However, in practice this task is still frequently being accomplished too slowly.

To prove the point, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy quoted the following examples.

The March 1984 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee already discussed the technology proposed by the physicists for the vacuum-plasma tempering of instruments, a technology of great national economic importance. Unfortunately, the design of the proposed Bulat unit was defective, and the process has not been automated. For a number of years no branch institute has tried to accomplish this task. Both the republic's Gosplan and the appropriate ministries have been standing aside. And, having failed, as they say, to take note of this need, we have suffered a significant economic loss -- and not only an economic one. Of course, this is a case of indifference, one can say, of state and civil irresponsibility on the part of some leaders.

Let us take another fact. The scientists of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Agriculture have a fodder lupine enabling the Forest-Steppe and the Forest Zones to seriously replenish the stock of albumin in fodder. Great Britain has bought the license for it. Great interest in it has also been shown by France and other countries seeking to free themselves from the monopoly of U.S. exports of soybean meal to Europe. In the meantime, our republic has been producing annually only a few tens of thousands of tons of fodder lupine beans. As a matter of fact, we have even failed to carry out a broad-based production experiment. Why? Is it because there is no one to organize the seed growing, to develop a technology for lupine cropping and harvesting or to provide the necessary machines? And where is the southern branch of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Comrade G.A. Bogdanov) and the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade M.V. Khorunzhiy) with their large staffs of specialists, engineers, and designers?

Let us, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, put an end to this foul practice.

The speaker also touched upon the problem of improving the quality of food grain, a problem which was discussed with concern by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in his report at the all-union economic conference. This problem directly concerns not only agricultural ministries and departments, their organs in the field, and the scientific research institutions of the southern branch of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences; there is also a large field of activity in this respect for the appropriate institutes of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

At the general meeting in 1981, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, it was noted that the Academy of Sciences itself was still a long way from having exhausted great chances to strengthen and to make better use of the existing EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCTION BASE. The situation has somewhat improved, but, unfortunately, still insufficiently. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Presidium, and particularly Comrade I.K. Pokhodnya, its vice

president, must more energetically get down to raising the effectiveness of the experimental production base, primarily in the production of modern equipment for scientific research, so that we have good experience in this field. Take, for example, the Ye.O. Paton Electric Welding Institute, the Institutes for the Science of Materials and the Institute of Metal Physics. We have also seen this during the recent visit to the A.A. Bogomolets Physiologic Institute.

At the same time, we must continue to create an experimental production base wherever it is still nonexistent; and this, of course, hampers the materialization of scientific ideas. This also applies in particular to many higher educational institutions.

In the meantime, many enterprises in the republic, in recent times modernized and provided with new and modern equipment, are a long way from having fully engaged their enormous potential. The equipment shift factor at some of them is still low.

If the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and ministers, along with the leadership of the Academy and the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, seriously consider how to use these idle facilities as well as experimental production sectors at enterprises, matters concerning the development of experimental equipment prototypes and the application of other proposals made by the scientists would move ahead faster. Of course, concrete assistance in this respect from party committees in the field will also be necessary.

The practice of applying scientific and technical achievements in the national economy prompts the need to create A SYSTEM FOR SELECTING THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND PROMISING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PAPERS. This is a serious and very important task. The greatest problems involving the entire republic are to be handled by the Commission of the Council of Ministers Presidium for Scientific-Technical Progress and by the republic's Gosplan, and those involving branches -- by ministers, their deputies, and technical administration chiefs.

We also must substantially raise -- and not only in words -- the responsibility of leaders of ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises for the practical application of innovations. Practical actions in accomplishing tasks for scientific-technical progress are to be regarded as an important criterion in evaluating the maturity of the leader and his fitness for the post he holds. It will be very useful when each leader takes up one or two new papers needed in production and personally sees to it that they are widely applied.

It is known, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that the Academy of Sciences Presidium pays attention to further improvements in THE STYLE AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MANAGEMENT. This work is to be continued. And for this purpose it seems to be necessary to determine the range of tasks which are to be settled by the Academy's branches and section leaders independently. This will raise their responsibility and prestige and at the same time will enable the presidium to concentrate on really important and great problems.

Guided by the interests of the state, we must evaluate the activity of institutes and their subunits on principle. The comrades who have studied the performance of a number of the Academy's subunits consider that the work results of some scientific collectives are frequently being evaluated too leniently; the analysis lacks criticism, substantiated conclusions, and recommendations. This particularly applies to the departments of general biology, earth science, mechanics, literature, language, and art criticism.

Certainly, the Academy's presidium and particularly Comrade V.Ye. Tonkal, its learned secretary, must think it over and set an example in reacting correctly to critical remarks.

A great deal can also be done to increase the presidium's influence on the activity of SCIENTIFIC CENTERS. In this respect, more initiative is to be shown by Comrade K.M. Sytnik who is responsible for the sector in question.

It is also important for scientific centers and their scientific coordination councils in oblasts to systematically present their proposals on the most topical problems to the examination of councils for the promotion of scientific-technical progress which are subordinate to obkoms and the party Central Committee. This will be undoubtedly useful for the common cause.

THE NEXT PROBLEM to which Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy called the attention of the audience was the importance of further deepening a programmed special-purpose attitude toward the vital problems of socioeconomic development.

A long-term comprehensive program is being worked out in the republic for accelerating scientific-technical progress. It must determine basic lines for further developing scientific and production potential and for providing the national economy with new equipment and technologies, and must also determine the ways of raising the productivity of communal labor and the quality of production.

It is also essential to hasten compiling the republic's comprehensive special-purpose programs for the next 5-year period, programs that must reflect the newest and most effective lines of developing science and technology. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and Academy of Sciences Presidium are now engaged in this work.

In drafting the 5-year and annual plans for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR, it is important to proceed from the main indices envisaged by the comprehensive programs.

In particular, the objective of one of these programs could be to develop and broadly apply BIOTECHNOLOGIES which play a truly revolutionary role in obtaining qualitatively new materials, medicinal preparations, food, and fodder stuffs, and in the methods of plant growing and stockbreeding. Only the first steps in this direction have been taken by the republic. A number of scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences, the southern branch of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, of the ministries of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, of Health, and of the food industry have been engaged in developing biotechnologies. This work is to be hastened, and an interdepartmental attitude toward the settlement of this important problem must be deepened.

Another republic-level program should be aimed at developing and applying ROBOT EQUIPMENT AND FLEXIBLE AUTOMATED PRODUCTION. We must clearly determine in which branches, in which concrete production units, and to what an extent robot-technical systems and complexes are to be applied, and must above all envisage tasks for preparing enterprises for their application and use. Without this, no effective and quick returns can be expected from the application of robots.

In addition to the republic's scientific-technical programs, it is also expedient to possess purely SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMS aimed at settling fundamental problems concerning natural and technical sciences. Such programs have thus far been in essence non-existent either in the Academy of Science or in the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. Certainly, Comrades V.I. Trefilov and F.S. Babichev, vice presidents, and Comrade G.G. Yefimenko, minister, are expected to carry out the appropriate work.

In seconding the proposals set forth in the report with regard to tasks confronting humanities, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that the time has come to think about

implementing in the 12th 5-year period a REPUBLIC-LEVEL COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES, for example, concerning topics of communist education. Party committees and ideological organizations need scientifically substantiated recommendations. Original proposals involving these issues are expected from Comrade I.I. Lukinov, V.I. Yurchuk, and G.G. Yefimenko.

Social scientists -- above all, economists and sociologists -- should intensify the study of problems concerning the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and should take maximum account of its social effects, the effective reform of the economic management system, and of our entire economic mechanism.

The crucial problems of the economic theory of developed socialism have now come to the fore. They are the target set for the scientists by the CPSU Central Committee in its decision on the work of the Economics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In relying on fundamental research, it is important to substantially expand and deepen the economic analysis of new trends and phenomena in the development of the republic's national economy and in the development of interbranch and inter-regional links. Significantly more should be done along this line by the Council of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences for the study of productive forces in the Ukrainian SSR.

The importance of the applied aspect of scientific papers has also increased, particularly in the sphere of raising the efficiency of industrial and agricultural enterprises and associations in their production activity. In particular, science must pay more heed to the economic experiment which is being carried out in a number of branches and to the comprehensive program which is being drawn up for developing the production of consumer goods and the system of services to the population.

Philosophers, historians, and lawyers are expected to increase their share in the study of our society's sociopolitical and spiritual life. What needs deep analysis, for example, are problems concerning improvements in the political system of a mature socialist society; the shaping of its classless structure; the further development of nationality relations; the demographic situation and the consolidation of the family; the deepening democratic principles in production management; the social development of the countryside; the class tempering and communist education of young people.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to touch upon the INTERNATIONAL ASPECT of the activity of the republic's Academy of Sciences. The international situation has become aggravated to a dangerous extent. The military-industrial complex, along with the U.S. Administration and its NATO allies who support this complex, are forcing a new round in the arms race, which is also increasingly leading to the militarization of outer space. While seeking military superiority, imperialists are increasing economic pressure on us and curbing scientific-technical cooperation. For this reason it is the paramount duty and a matter of honor for the scientists to redouble their efforts in the further consolidation of the defense capacity of our state.

The need was also emphasized for political vigilance in protecting state secrets and the interests of our country.

Gathered in this hall are the republic's leading scientists, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued. The accomplishment of great and complex tasks for the development of scientific research and for accelerated scientific-technical progress, and -- in the final account -- the pace of our progress to a great extent depend on you.

In the 11th 5-year period, the institutions of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences have significantly increased the scope of their work and raised its effectiveness, while the number of their personnel has stabilized and, at many scientific research institutes, even shrunk. This is a manifestation of the real processes of intensifying scientific activity.

Modern science needs as much as ever great organizers who are able to combine talent and profound knowledge in a specific field of research with professional competence in economic problems and with the skillful and practical application of advanced forms and methods in the activity of scientific collectives. Most scientists have acquired and are improving their qualifications as organizers of science almost exclusively by the method, as they say, of "trial and error," and this way is both expensive and ineffective.

Apparently, the time has come for the Academy's presidium -- or perhaps also for the entire republic -- to consider and to put into effect a number of measures aimed at raising the managerial competence of all categories of organizers of science.

At the end of his speech, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said: An authentic scientist is remarkable not only for his brilliant scientific talent and inexhaustible sense of innovation, but also for the purposefulness of his quest, his high communist consciousness and civic spirit, and wholehearted service to the motherland. Basic party organizations and all party committees must constantly and significantly better engage in the cultivation of these qualities.

Soviet science has made quite a few outstanding discoveries in which we take rightful pride. However, life itself brings forth new and increased requirements for the results of scientific work. It calls for expanding the scope and improving the quality and effectiveness of our enormous scientific potential.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy expressed complete confidence that the Ukraine's scientists would contribute their worthy share in accomplishing the programmatic tasks set by the Communist Party, and wished them the greatest success in this work.

SMIRNOV SPEECH ON PRESENTING AWARD TO ARMENIA

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[Speech by L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at presentation of Order of Red Banner to Armenian SSR in A. Spandaryan Opera and Ballet State Academy Theatre, Yerevan, 27 February]

[Text] Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Trade Unions Central Council and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, having been briefed on the results of the all-union socialist competition results of the union and autonomous republics, territories, counties, towns and rayons on the successful fulfillment of the 1983 USSR economic and socialist development state plan, has selected the Armenian SSR as one of the winners of that competition and has rewarded it with the Order of Red Banner.

Allow me to warmly and with all my heart congratulate you and all the workers of the Armenian SSR on the occasion of that labor victory and the honorable award on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrades, 1983 has ended and 1984 activities have started. Thanks go to the Soviet people's devoted work and the implementation of the measures projected by the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums regarding the improvement of administration and organization and discipline. Last year the rates of economic development progressed and positive changes were noticed in the national economy.

According to the indicators of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan period in 1983, the growth rates of industrial production and labor productivity considerably

accelerated. It is worth mentioning that on the basis of labor productivity growth, a preferential growth of 88 percent of industrial output was achieved in the country.

A big plan has been implemented in capital construction. About 200 large industrial enterprises were commissioned in 1983, in addition to nuclear powerplants with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts at Kursk and Chernobyl, capabilities for the extraction of 4 million tons of iron and quarry stones at the (Stoymensk) mineral combine, and other important installations.

Comrades, during the past 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, further increases were achieved in the Soviet Union's economy, the basis of the power of our socialist motherland. Our motherland became richer and stronger.

The national wealth of the USSR (without value of soil, underground wealth and forests) exceeded R3 trillion and its most important part, fixed capital, totaled R2 trillion. The amount of fixed capital commissioned during the 1981-1983 period is equal to the entire fixed capital our country had at the end of 1961.

The national revenue, which characterized the growth of public production and people's welfare, in those years reached R530 billion or increased by 12 percent. The average annual growth rate of the national revenue of the Soviet Union is double that of the United States, the most developed capitalist country.

Comrades, it is important to note that two-thirds of our national revenue is being used for consumption purposes, and by taking into consideration the housing and social and cultural construction expenses, four-fifths of the national revenue is used to enhance the people's welfare.

Currently, one-fifth of the world's industrial output volume is produced by the Soviet Union, while in 1913 the share of prerevolutionary Russia was a little over 4 percent of the world's industrial output.

Currently, the Soviet Union ranks second in the world as far as industrial production output volume is concerned, but it ranks first in the extraction of petroleum, the casting of steel, and the production of mineral fertilizers, cement, tractors and combines, and other important products.

The construction of the Baykal-Amur railway is being completed. It will truly be a great monument to the cooperation of all the peoples of our multinational motherland. At the beginning of 1984, a total of 2,756 kms of rail line out of the planned 3,400 km was linked with PAM [expansion unknown]. A total of 346 km of rail line remain to be linked up and the highway of the century will be commissioned along its entire length.

The Food Program established by the party is being realized in a planned way and the material and technical basis of the agro-industrial complex is being strengthened. The deliveries of various types of agricultural technical products and chemical products to protect plants have increased.

All this has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of profitable kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the fulfillment of the 1983 sales plans of livestock, poultry, and milk.

The ultimate aim of the public production of socialism is to further meet the material and spiritual demands of the people.

Over the past 3 years of the 5-year plan period, many concrete measures were implemented to increase the people's welfare. The remuneration of workers of various categories increased; the pension security of laborers, employees, and kolkhoz workers and the material and living conditions of the participants in the Great War were further improved, and many other measures were implemented.

Large-scale housing construction is being realized in the Soviet Union. There is no other country in the world which constructs residential housing at the rank of our country. Between 1981-1983, housing over a total area of 325 million square meters or, over 6 million houses were constructed. Around 30 million Soviet citizens or every ninth Soviet citizen received new housing. About four-fifths of the Soviet families currently live in separate houses.

Comrades, the workers of Soviet Armenia, along with all the Soviet peoples, are making their valuable contributions to the development of our country's economy. Through a large socialist competition campaign, the republic's workers, under the party organizations' leadership and with the Soviet, trade unions and Komsomol organs' active participation, fulfilled with honor the socialist obligations undertaken.

The republic's production associations and enterprises fulfilled the 1983 industrial output sales plan ahead of schedule on 26 December 1983.

The volume of industrial output increased by 5.2 percent compared to 3.7 percent in 1982, while the preferential growth of industrial output during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan was 17.1 percent against the projected 15 percent of the 5-year plan.

The production plans and socialist obligations for the majority of industrial output types were fulfilled and overfulfilled. In 1983, the republic's industry produced R4.6 billion worth of consumer goods, which was 101.4 percent of the plan. Over R60 million worth of goods over the plan were produced, including shoes, hosiery, sewn goods, cheese, canned food, confectionary, and other goods in great demand.

The agricultural workers overcame 1983 winter conditions and late spring rains and fulfilled the plans and socialist obligations for basic agricultural crops.

The plans for selling grain, sugar beets, potatoes, fruits, vegetables, livestock, poultry, milk, eggs, and wool to the state were overfulfilled.

The republic's construction workers labored diligently. In 1983, they commissioned over R1 billion worth of fixed capital or 12 percent over that of 1982. The following were commissioned: production capabilities for 500 trailers in the Charentsavan factory, smelting and processing of 10,000 tons of metal in the Charentsavan tool building factory, and the production of 62,000 cubic meters of ferroconcrete in Leninakan used in housing construction. The 67 kms-long Koris-Nakhichevan gas pipeline and the new section of the Yerevan subway were also commissioned.

On the basis of state capital investments in 1983, over 800,000 square meters of residential housing were commissioned, which was over the plan target and was 90,000 square meters more than that commissioned in 1982.

The commissioning plans of public education schools; children's establishments; hospitals; polyclinics; social, cultural, consumer's and other installations were fulfilled.

Comrades, the diligent work of the republic's working class, villagers, and intellectuals has been highly appreciated by the Communist Party and Soviet Government.

The republic has been awarded three Orders of Lenin as well as the October Revolution and People's Friendship medals. For the 8th consecutive year, Armenia was awarded the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the trade unions council and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Order of the Red Banner.

Yerevan has been awarded the Order of Lenin. The Supreme Soviet Presidium decree was issued yesterday on the presentation of the People's Friendship medal to Leninakan because of its services to the revolutionary movement, contributions in the victory of the Great War, and successes achieved by the city's workers in economic and cultural construction.

Allow me, dear comrades, to warmly congratulate the Armenian SSR's workers on the occasion of the glorious labor victories and receiving these high awards.

The successes achieved in the development of all the branches of the republic's economy and culture are the results of the great creative work of the millions of workers and the great organizational and political work of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

The movement to fulfill the 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule has become popular. Among the winners of the socialist competition, which were awarded the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, trade unions council and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Order of the Red Banner on the basis of 1983 plan fulfillment results are: Yerevan and Kirovakan cities; Akhuryan and Echmiadzhin rayons, and 26 collectives of associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, construction organizations, and educational establishments.

Outstanding communist work was carried out by the following prominent production workers: Grisha Sarkis Markaryan, brigade leader of Yerartshin Trust No 31 Construction Administration and Hero of Socialist Labor; Pavlusha Murad Davtyan, excavation brigade leader in the Dzankezur copper molybdenum combine and member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Pavagan Gagik Mentsakanyan, vegetable-growing brigade leader in Arshaluys village kolkhoz, deputy of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, and candidate member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Styopa Sarkis Fagradyan, locksmith at the "Hayelektramekena" association and member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Genrikh Smpad Khachatryan, brigade leader in the "Nayirid" chemical productions association; Elmir Tatul Arutyunyan, brigade leader of locksmiths in the Yerevan "electrasark" production association and member of the Armenian Communist Party Auditioning Commission; Manya Kamis Blbulyan, spinning worker in the Ichevan carpets combine and member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Chnashkharhik Patik Mayilyan, brigade leader at the Mrkashen sovkhoz in Nayiri rayon and member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; and Amalya Moskov Manukyan, seamstress at the Leninakan V. Chkalov sewing production association and deputy of the Armenian Supreme Soviet.

Allow me to warmly congratulate the prominent workers of all branches of the Armenian SSR industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, education, health, culture, consumer services, and national economy and wish Soviet Armenia's workers further successes in their noble work for the greater prosperity of our great socialist motherland.

Comrades, the Armenian SSR's workers must responsibly solve questions in 1984.

An increase in the volume of industrial production output by 4.3 percent and that of the agricultural output by 9.3 percent has been projected.

On the basis of all revenue sources, it has been projected that R440 million for the development of industrial production and R290 million for the development of agricultural production will be allocated, including R260 million allocated to capital investments.

It has been planned to more quickly develop the technical and electronic radio industry and the manufacture of appliances and machine tools, which decisively effect scientific and technical progress.

It is projected to commission housing over a total area of 1,133,000 square meters. This will improve the residential conditions of over 18,000 families. The Armenian workers, as the workers of other republics, have undertaken high socialist obligations. There is no doubt that these obligations will be fulfilled successfully.

Comrades, as it was noted at the 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, measures were taken in the country to strengthen state, work, and planning discipline. In a short time, success was achieved in changing the conditions in certain locations, in raising the initiatives and responsibility of the cadres and the creative activity of the masses.

During the February 1984 plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said: "The questions of organization and law and order have a bonded and principled affect on us. There cannot be two opinions on this. Disorganization and irresponsibility not only leads to material losses for the public but also causes serious social and moral harm."

The decision adopted at the plenum particularly notes that it is currently important to preserve the achieved level and the general atmosphere question solution and to further actively develop positive ideas and regularize them.

As it was noted at the plenum, first of all, it is necessary to concentrate attention on the shortcomings and more ardent questions, the solutions of which will determine the success of our work.

Unfortunately, there are serious shortcomings and deviations in the work of the separate branches of the republic's national economy.

A total of 41 industrial associations and enterprises (7.4 percent) did not fulfill the annual plan for production volume and did not produce over R52 million worth of output of the established state plan, while over R133 million worth of output was not produced for delivery in accordance with signed contracts, including R95 million worth of output not produced by the industrial enterprises of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers. Included in these are the enterprises of the Armenian SSR Light Industry Ministry (R52 million), the enterprises of the Armenian Food Industry Ministry (R11 million), and a number of enterprises of other branches of the republic.

A total of 95 production associations and enterprises, or 18 percent, did not fulfill the labor productivity plan in the industry.

The preferential growth of industrial output in the republic on the basis of labor productivity was a mere 54 percent, while it was 88 percent for the entire country.

Due to the failure to implement agrotechnical measures in time and taking into consideration the 1982-1983 complicated seasonal conditions, the gross agricultural output production plan was fulfilled by only 98.6 percent.

There were also serious shortcomings in capital construction. The state capital investments limit in 1983 was fulfilled by the republic's construction workers by only 94.6 percent. About R60 million worth of capital investments were not realized, including R34 million worth of construction and installation work which were not fulfilled.

The commissioning of a range of capabilities and installations of industry, agriculture, and other national economy branches was not secured in time.

The plan for commissioning apartment blocks on the basis of cooperative construction was not fulfilled -- 17,000 square meters of residential area was not commissioned -- fulfilfillment was a mere 87 percent.

The capital investments allocated for the construction of hospitals and polyclinics were not fully realized (72 percent). The basic indicators show that the failure to fulfill the capital construction plan, as in previous years, was due to the fact that there were serious shortcomings in the organization of work in the republic's leading contracting organizations. The work was not coordinated between the agents, constructing, and subcontracting organizations and planning and state discipline were violated at all levels.

Comrades, the 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum set an important task for the party, trade unions organizations, and work collectives, which is to achieve at least 1 percent increase above the labor productivity plan and reduce by 0.5 percent the primary costs of output. This should be viewed as an additional target of the party's plan.

Comrades, is it not a fact that by increasing labor productivity by 1 percent it is possible to achieve an additional R7-billion worth of industrial output in 1984 and reduce primary costs by 0.5 percent and thus yield over R3 billion above plan profit?

It is the work of honor of all the republic's workers to fulfill this important target of the party.

Comrades, the foreign political activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government are aimed at preserving and stabilizing peace, ending the arms race, developing and consolidating cooperation with foreign countries, and realizing the course set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Union does not undermine the security of any country. It desires to live in peace with all countries and implements the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence with governments of various types.

At the same time, the Soviet people and all of mankind are expressing serious concern over the extreme tense world situation due to the growth of the militarism and aggression by the imperialist powers, primarily the United States.

Against the will of the peoples of the entire planet, the leading circles of the United States and NATO are continuing to march on the path of accumulating nuclear and other arms -- dangerous to peace -- which are directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The reactionary forces are making foolish plans to dominate the world, pushing mankind to the brink of nuclear disaster, and directly interfering in peoples' affairs. This crazy policy is first of all apparent in the efforts by the United States, its allies, and NATO to disturb the military balance and to deploy nuclear missiles in the West.

Other evidence of this policy can be seen in U.S. operations to push mankind into war, the bandits' invasion of Grenada and its illegal occupation, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the threats to Cuba, the U.S.-Israeli occupation of Lebanon, and the obvious defense of South Africa' aggression against Angola.

The Soviet Union has presented constructive proposals and initiatives aimed at the stabilizing international peace and security. We support the peaceful solution of all the international problems through serious, equal, and constructive negotiations.

During the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: We are not in need of military superiority; we do not intend to impose our will on others. However, we will not allow any disturbance of the achieved military balance. Let no one doubt that we will continue to consolidate the defense capability of our country and will have enough means to deter the hotheads of the warmonger adventurers. "This, comrades, is a very basic premise for the preservation of peace."

Comrades, the notable successes in socialist construction and the labor victories of the Soviet peoples are firmly linked with the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU.

Our country is heading toward the Supreme Soviet elections. This important political event of the Soviet peoples will certainly be more proof of the growth of socialist democracy, of the unshakable unity of the party and people, and of the peoples rallying around the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo chaired by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Dear comrades, it is a great honor for me to present the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the trade unions council and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Order of the Red Banner to the Armenian SSR. I am carrying out this honorable assignment with great satisfaction.

Allow me to once again congratulate you on receiving this great honor.

Allow me to express the confidence that the Armenian SSR's workers will achieve new and greater successes in implementing the decisions of the CPSU 26th Congress and those of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee 27th Congress, and by this contribute to increasing the prosperity of our great socialist motherland and consolidating its economic and defense power.

Allow me, dear comrades, to wish you good health, continued creative energy, and great personal happiness.

Long live the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Let the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, our beautiful and mighty motherland, be strengthened and achieved greater prosperity.

Long live the CPSU, which is leading the Soviet peoples toward communism.

LIGACHEV ADDRESSES ORDZHONIKIDZE CEREMONY

PM061224 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Martial and Labor Exploit; Order of the Labor Red Banner Is Presented to the City of Ordzhonikidze"]

[Text] Ordzhonikidze, 4 Apr -- The streets, avenues, and squares of the capital of North Osetia -- Ordzhonikidze -- are in festive array. The city has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for the successes achieved by the working people in economic and cultural construction, to mark their services in the revolutionary movement and in the struggle against the German fascist occupiers during the Great Patriotic War, and in connection with the 200th anniversary of the city's founding.

Today a ceremonial session of the party gorkom and gorispolkom to mark the presentation of the lofty award was held here with representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, addressed the session and, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers, cordially congratulated the city's inhabitants on the lofty state award. He conveyed to the participants in the ceremonial session and to all working people of North Osetia warm greetings and best wishes from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Your city's glorious jubilee, the speaker said, is being celebrated in a good, really workerlike atmosphere. The party and the Soviet people are working with great enthusiasm to implement the course elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress in the economic, social, and political fields. The CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum was an important political event in the country's life. The speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade K.U. Chernenko and his speeches to voters and at the meeting with workers of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus rapidly armed the party and people, to a high political and theoretical standard, with profound ideas and precise aims. Today they serve as a reliable guideline for the activity of all party and other public organizations, labor collectives, and soviet and economic organs.

The unanimous support by the Communists and all Soviet people for the decisions of the Central Committee February Plenum and the premises and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches was revealed very persuasively at the recent USSR Supreme Soviet elections. They demonstrated with new force to the whole world the undisputed advantages of socialist democarcy and the indestructible might of the fraternal friendship of our great multinational motherland's free and equal peoples.

Throughout the country, Ye.K. Ligachev continued, the city of Ordzhonikidze is known for its revolutionary, combat, labor, and internationalist traditions. They were forged in class battles, in the crucible of civil war, in the fierce fighting against the fascist enslavers, and in the struggle for the triumph of socialism.

The revolutionary events on the Terek promoted from the people's midst a glorious constellation of remarkable revolutionaries, representatives of various nationalities -- Noy Buachidze, Sakhandzheri Mamsurov, Georgiy Tsagolov, Yakov Butyrin, Betal Kalmykov, Gapur Akhriyev, Aslanbek Sheripov, and many others.

Sergey Mironovich Kirov, that loyal companion of Lenin, spent 9 years of his life here -- years filled with revolutionary work. The years of struggle to establish Soviet power in Vladikavkaz are linked with the name of Sergo Ordzhonikidze. It was here that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, that outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, began his career.

V.I. Lenin, describing the past of the Caucasus mountain dwellers, once pointed out that they stood "aloof from the world economy and even from history." The situation changed radically with the establishment of soviet power here. A veritable flowering of the entire mountain region began. The Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and Vladimir Ilich Lenin personally displayed great concern for it. Representatives of the Russian and other fraternal peoples rendered the workers of Osetia selfless aid in implementing all these transformations.

The city's inhabitants displayed lofty patriotism, firmness of spirit, staunchness, and courage during the Great Patriotic War. A major grouping of German fascist troops was defeated on the approaches to Ordzhonikidze. An important victory was won in the battle for the Caucasus. The sons of many peoples of the Soviet Union stood to the death alongside the Osetians at the city walls.

Ordzhonikidze today is a major industrial, scientific, and cultural center. The labor collectives of the city's industrial enterprises produce output which is widely known in the country and abroad. In the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan the volume of production here increased by over 15 percent and labor productivity rose almost 12 percent. A firm basis has been created for not only fulfilling but also overfulfilling the 5-year plan as a whole. The city is rapidly growing and becoming more beautiful. Much has been done here to ensure that the working people live and work better. In the current 5-year plan alone over 30,000 people have moved to new, well appointed apartments. People's growing spiritual requirements are being satisfied increasingly fully.

In this connection Ye.K. Ligachev spoke in detail of the contribution made by the present generation of the city's artistic intelligentsia to Osetia's national culture, in whose birth the great revolutionary democrat Kosta Khetagurov participated. Its development has been substantially influenced by classic writers of Russian and world literature -- A.S. Pushkin, M.Yu. Lermontov, L.N. Tolstoy, and A.M. Gorkiy, who all visited the city in their time. Today too the masters of North Osetia's culture are tirelessly swelling the treasury of Soviet multinational art by their labor and actively promoting people's spiritual enrichment and esthetic and internationalist education.

In Ordzhonikidze, the speaker said, you can hear the speech of 60 languages of the nations and nationalities inhabiting the country. Osetians, Russians, Ingush, Armenians, Georgians, Ukrainians, Kumyks, and representatives of other nationalities live and work here in a single family. The people's constantly strengthening friendship is our greatest gain, a guarantee of further successful progress, and we must treasure it as the apple of our eye.

Speaking of the high award conferred on the city, Ye.K. Ligachev stressed that it not only crowns labor and military victories -- it is simultaneously an obligation to work even better, to focus attention on the pivotal problems of the present and the future. This is precisely the direction indicated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February (1984) Plenums and by Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions. Much work still remains to be done by the city's and the republic's working people. Great potential exists for the further accelerated development of production and the improvement of quality indicators. The main reserve here lies in the comprehensive boosting of labor productivity. It is also important not to ease up on efforts to

impose exemplary order in all sectors and to enhance the responsibility of cadres and labor collectives for the end results of their work and for the strengthening of conscientious and, I would say, the speaker emphasized, constructive discipline capable of advancing production and the people's education.

To put it briefly, there is a wealth of work to be done in the future. And in order to cope with it all it is necessary to constantly conduct wide organizational and mass-political work within the labor collectives and to persistently improve the style and methods of party, soviet, and economic organs' work.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Ye.K. Ligachev then read the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to the city of Ordzhonikidze and, to applause from those attending the session, attached the award to the city's banner.

Speaking at the session, R.V. Sebetov, first secretary of the Ordzhonikidze Gorkom; V.Ye. Odintsov, first secretary of the North Osetian Obkom; M.I. Ragulin, adjuster at the Ordzhonikidze motor vehicle and tractor electrical equipment plant; Hero of Socialsit Labor N.A. Tsalikova, teacher at school No 15; Hero of the Soviet Union G.A. Kaloyev, veteran of the Great Patriotic War; Hero of Socialist Labor T.Kh. Alagov, link leader at Prigorodnyy Rayon's Chermen Kolkhoz; G.M. Kushtov, joiner at the North Osetian "Kazbek" furniture and timber processing association; and others gave assurances that, in response to the motherland's high award, the city and republic working people will work even more efficiently and will make a greater contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets.

The participants in the festive session enthusiastically adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Ye.K. Ligachev met with members of the obkom bureau and the Ordzhonikidze Gorkom Bureau, visited the Sadon lead and zinc combine, the Ordzhonikidze electric lamp plant, and the General Pliyev Kolkhoz, and toured an exhibition of consumer goods. During his conversations with workers, kolkhoz members, and party and soviet workers he inquired about the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges in 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole and the working people's labor, living and recreational conditions. Questions of enhancing the role of primary party organizations in the struggle to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions and improving ideological-political and international education were touched upon.

Ye.K. Ligachev laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin monument.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE IMPLEMENTS ECONOMIC REFORM

LD091249 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1118 GMT 9 Apr 84

[By Branko Stosic]

[Text] Moscow, April 9 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee has already taken a decision on the introduction of economic reform although the decision has not yet been officially announced.

Within the framework of the current election campaign, Politbureau member Vitaliy Vorotnikov announced the introduction of economic reform saying that top party leadership had taken a decision on the "elaboration of a complex programme of advancement of the entire system".

Involved is a programme which would make it possible to overcome weaknesses in the system of planning and adopt the optimum directions of economic development.

Yuriy Andropov is, no doubt, to be credited with a significant progress in the finalisation of preparations for the reform which will be of great use for his successors when they approach radical changes in the economic system.

Andropov's and Chernenko's concepts on the reform certainly differ, but no significant alterations are expected to be made in the programme of reforms set forth by Andropov a year ago in the review KOMUNIST.

Indications are, however, that the reform, no matter how complex, will not affect the centralised nature of management of the economy which, on the contrary, will even be strengthened.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN IRRIGATION -- The 10th oasis [vaha] has been formed along the artificial canal that divides the Kara-Kum Desert in Turkmen SSR. Cotton and other agricultural products are being grown in the reclaimed lands along both sides of the Kara-Kum Canal, whose length is more than 1,100 km. Nearly 500,000 hectares of land has been reclaimed in the desert along the canal. The construction of the canal, which is the most extraordinary canal in the world, is still continuing. It is 13 times longer than the Panama Canal. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Apr 84 GF]

UZBEK WATER INSTALLATION -- A new water-pumping installation has been commissioned in Andizhan Oblast in Uzbekistan. The new installation will be pumping water from the Kara-Kum River to nearly 1,000 hectares of land 200 feet above the level of the river. With the help of the installation, the lands of three kolkhozes in the oblast will be irrigated. The new installation, which will help increase production in the agricultural domain, has been built with state funds. The kolkhozes will be using the water pumped by the installation free of charge. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Apr 84 GF]

IMPROVEMENT IN AGRO-INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS URGED

PM061529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Tasks of the Rayon Agro-Industrial Association"]

[Text] Rayon agro-industrial associations are greeting their second spring. They are gathering strength and experience and acquiring confidence, confirming in their work the correctness and timeliness of the measures taken by our party to improve management in the countryside. The new organs are steering rural workers toward a comprehensive strengthening and development of the economy and toward new heights in the production of grain and industrial crops and in providing the people with food products.

Speaking at the All-Union Economic Conference on the Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted the need to decisively improve agro-industrial associations' activity and increase the standard of all economic work.

Many rayon agro-industrial associations have correctly determined their tasks and concentrate their attention on the main problems of the agro-industrial complex. Useful experience has been amassed by the Abashskiy Rayon (Georgia), Vilyandiskiy Rayon (Estonia), Vileyskiy Rayon (Belorussia), Arzamasskiy Rayon (Gorkiy Oblast), and other associations. There the prime concern is to increase the effectiveness of capital investment, to make rational use of resources, and to deepen intersectoral ties. The marked shifts in agriculture are largely linked with the new organ's work.

However, the essence of the restructuring has by no means been clearly grasped everywhere; people are not properly aware of their rights and potential and at times make poor and timid use of them. Of course, there is a lot in the associations' work that requires improving and honing. But in general they are fully fledged management organs capable, as life has shown, of resolving the tasks entrusted to them. Certain rayon agro-industrial associations often lack initiative and professionalism. They are hamstrung by passivity and the habit of waiting for instructions from above. For instance, there are substantial shortcomings in agro-industrial associations' work in Yaroslavl and Rovno Oblasts and in a number of rayons of Kazakhstan and Kirghizia. In some places a planning and intersectoral links department has still not been created. Yet this is a key subunit called upon to establish an economic approach in management.

It is necessary to thoroughly study and generalize the new organs' experience at all levels of the agro-industrial complex and to strive to ensure that the style and methods of their work correspond to modern demands. In some places the associations still copy the former agricultural administrations, display a passion for paperwork and meetings, and submit trivial, minor questions for discussion. At times precise, well thoughtout management of the economy is replaced by petty tutelage. This shackles the initiative and creative and creative quest of local specialists and damages work.

Agro-industrial associations are called upon to step up the struggle against departmental lack of coordination and imbalance in the development of sectors. They are improving the organization of equipment repairs and agrochemical services, supervising the procurement and processing of output, and introducing financial autonomy and the collective contract. However, the measures that are being taken occasionally encounter oppositon. Certain leaders restructure work only reluctantly and are hidebound by old attitudes and concepts. Many of the farmers' partners, as before, care only about their own interests, not about the end result.

Many complaints continue to be made to partners about the quality and costliness of services. The quality rating of the products received is often downgraded. Writeups are encountered and sometimes there are even instances of farms being cheated. It is necessary to put an end to these abnormal phenomena and to eradicate violations in the procedure for planning service organizations' profit. Financial organs sometimes set these targets without consulting the agro-industrial associations. Some rayon agro-industrial associations are not persistent and poorly defend the interests of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Relying on the materials of the All-Union Economic Conference and on the best experence, it is necessary to further adjust the economic mechanism and the management of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. It is necessary to improve the practice of allocating capital investment and material resources and current and long-term planning. The material incentives given to agro-industrial complex workers to achieve high end results require greater attention and flexibility. Not everything as yet has been regulated in relations between partners. In particular, the system of redistributing capital investment among rayon agro-industrial association enterprises has not been defined and there are points that are unclear about both the formation and the use of centralized funds.

As is well known, experiments are being held in a number of oblasts and republics to further restructure rural management. It is important to continue the search for better forms and methods of management in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex. Along with the agro-industrial complex ministries, this work must be conducted by union department, too -- the Gosplan, Ministry of Finance, Gosbank, State Committee on Prices, and State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. People in the countryside await effective recommendations from scientists and scientific institutions, in whose work there are still many shotcomings.

Party organizations are of great help in forming rayon agro-industrial associations. It is necessary to implement in practice the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum's directive on the more precise demarcation of the functions of party and economic organs. Certain party raykoms supplant agro-industrial associations and bypass them in resolving current questions. Raykoms' main duty, as the All-Union Economic Conference noted, should be not to instruct rural workers what to do and when, but to work systematically to increase cadres' responsibility for the assigned task and for the end results. For party committees, dealing with the economy means above all dealing with people.

The rhythm of fieldwork grows more intensive with every passing day. In the battle for the future harvest the rayon agro-industrial associations have a leading role. They direct their partners' efforts toward carrying out the sowing and the entire range of spring work speedily and to high standards. It is important to rely on the best experience and the recommendations of science. It is necessary to use agricultural techniques creatively, taking account of the particular qualities of the spring, and to assimilate zonal farming systems. The achievement of the targets of the 4th year of the 5-year plan will be a substantial contribution to fullfilling the country's Food Program.

COSMONAUTS PREPARE FOR 11 APR RETURN TO EARTH

LD100927 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Moscow April 10 TASS -- The orbital flight of Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and India's first cosmonaut Rakesh Sharma, who have been working jointly with Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov aboard the "Salyut-7" station, is drawing to a close. The visiting crew are performing the final experiments of the scientific program and making ready to return to Earth.

During the first half of the day, when the complex was over Indian tettitory, the cosmonauts carried out another series of geophysical studies under the "Terra" program. They used stationary photo cameras to take pictures of the western coast and central part of the Hindustan peninsula.

Preparations have begun for the descent of the "Soyuz T-10" transport ship, on which Malyshev, Strekalov and Sharma will return to Earth tomorrow. Equipment to be taken back, exposed cine and photo film, samples of alloys obtained in the course of technological experiments and other materials containing information about the studies that were done are being loaded into the descent module.

The crew also are to test the functioning of the ship's onboard systems which ensure its descent and to try the operation of the engine.

According to telemetric measurements and reports from the complex, the flight is proceeding normally. The cosmonauts are well and in good health.

SPACE REFLECTORS USE SUGGESTED FOR NEXT DECADE

LD091031 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0638 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr (TASS) -- Models of space reflectors, reflecting the light of the sun onto our planet can be created as soon as during the next decade. Such a "spot" will be capable of illuminating one of several large regions in different time zones.

PRAVDA reports that the general design of economic orbital illuminating systems of the future has been worked out by researchers. In particular, at the Moscow Institute of Avionics a project for orbital experiment with a 200-kilogram satellite-reflector with a working area of 110 square meters is being developed. Such an experiment is intended, first of all, for testing technical solutions on which the future space reflector will be based. The luminance at a ground receiver with a diameter of 10 kilometers should be seven times more intense than during the full moon period at night (about 1.5 lux).

The use of satellite-reflectors for prolonging daylight for several hours in major cities will ensure high-quality (shadeless) illumination of streets, roads and building sites and will be economically profitable. For example, the cost of lighting five towns such as Moscow from space will be rapid in 4-5 years through economies of electricity alone. Moreover, it is possible to switch the same system of satellite-reflectors over to another group of cities virtually without any extra capital cost. Another possibility is lighting places were it is necessary to organize work during the night, as well as lighting fields to combat night frosts.

In parallel with realization of the plan, the study of the ecological consequences of the use of space reflectors is being organized, while recommendations on the rational use of such systems for the benefit of the environment will be drawn up.

CELEBRATION OF AIR DEFENSE FORCES DAY CONTINUES

Ustinov Issues Order

PM101028 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 65," under the rubric "Today Is Air Defense Forces' Day"]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr -- Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and designers!

Comrade veterans of the Air Defense Forces!

Today the Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen are celebrating Air Defense Forces' Day.

The Air Defense Forces, created on V.I. Lenin's initiative and educated by the Communist Party, have traveled a glorious road and have written many vivid pages in the heroic annals of the USSR Armed Forces.

This holiday is being marked in the atmosphere of high political and labor activeness generated among Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen by the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and by the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The USSR Supreme Soviet election results were a vivid manifestation of the Soviet people's cohesion around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

Air Defense servicemen together with the entire Soviet people unanimously support the party's domestic and foreign policy and ardently approve the decisions of the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, which reaffirmed fidelity to the Leninist course of communist creation.

At a time of a sharp deterioration in the international situation through the fault of U.S.-headed reactionary imperialist circles and of an arms race unprecedented in its scale and shameless anti-Soviet propaganda, the Air Defense Forces' personnel, in single combat formation with the servicemen of the other branches of the USSR Armed Forces, are vigilantly guarding our motherland's air borders aginst any intrigues of the imperialists, persistently mastering their formidable weaponry and modern equipment, and maintaining constant combat readiness.

I greet you and congratulate on the Air Defense Forces' Day holiday.

I wish the personnel further successes in combat and political training, in maintaining high vigilance and combat readiness, and in strengthening military discipline, organization, and order.

I wish defense industry workers new successes and achievements in creating and improving combat equipment for the Air Defense Forces.

To mark Air Defense Forces' Day I order that:

Today, 8 April, at 2200 local time a festive firework display be held in the Hero-City of Moscow, our motherland's capital, in union republic capitals, in the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula, and in the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Air Defense Forces!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Koldunov Speaks on TV

OW1C0453 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Talk by Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Ivanovich Koldunov, commander in chief of Air Defense Forces, USSR deputy minister of defense, and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of Air Defense Forces Day -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades. The Soviet people and their Armed Forces are marking Air Defense Forces Day in an atmosphere of great political and labor upsurge. The warm approval of the decisions of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the great activity at the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, convincingly showed the close cohesion of the Soviet people around the Communist Party, and their firm resolve to move forward along the tested Leninist path.

The country's working people and troops of the Army and Navy entirely believe in the party's creative forces, and unanimously support its internal and foreign policies. The tasks outlined in the address of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are perceived in the country, and in the Armed Forces, as a militant program of practical action.

In accordance with established tradition, troops of the Air Defense Forces are worthily celebrating their holiday. They are persistently improving their military skills, mastering modern combat equipment and weapons, and vigilantly fulfilling their sacred duty in defending the motherland's air frontiers.

The sentinels of the Soviet skies perceive the tireless concern of the Communist Party and its Central Committee for the reliable defense of the historic conquests of the Great October, with a feeling of great patriotic pride. Under the wise leadership of the native Communist Party, troops of the Air Defense Forces have traversed a long and glorious path from small subunits to the contemporary technically-equipped service of the Armed Forces.

The first formations of troops for the defense of the air frontiers of the land of the soviets were established on the personal instructions of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in October 1917. They fought selflessly on all fronts in the Civil War, and laid a firm foundation of combat tradition for many generations. The high consciousness of revolutionary duty of the defenders of the socialist fatherland was an inspiring example in the battles for the freedom and independence of our motherland during the period of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against fascist Germany.

In close combat cooperation with other branches of the Armed Forces, the troops of the Air Defense Forces frustrated the sinister plans of the Hitlerite command to destroy our cities and industrial and cultural centers. In fierce battles, more than 7,000 enemy aircraft were shot down, and more than 1,000 tanks, nearly 1,500 guns and mortars, and a lot of other enemy combat equipment and personnel were destroyed.

One of the vivid pages in the history of air defense troops was the firm defense of the air over Moscow and Leningrad. The most crack fascist squadrons could not overcome these barriers to destroy the symbols of our common national pride and greatness. troops from formations and units of the Air Defense Forces exhibited unparalleled courage in the battle for Stalingrad, in the North Caucasus, at Kursk, and in the defense of strategic facilities in the rear, troop concentrations, and railway communications. As part of operating fronts, they honorably carried their combat banners through many countries of Europe, and took an active part in the defeat of imperialist Japan.

The motherland highly assessed the heroic feats, and the courage and bravery, of the defen-ers of the air frontiers. More than 80,000 of them were awarded orders and medals, while 93 were given the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union. The title of Guards Unit was conferred on 29 units and formations in the Air Defense Forces, and combat orders and honorary names were presented to many units. The combat glory of the troops is our priceless property, and daily reminds each serviceman of his sacred duty in the defense of the motherland.

The further the years of the last war recede into the past, the brighter, and more fully, is the world historic significance of the feat of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces revealed. We are justifiably proud of our history -- victory in the most difficult and bloody of all wars.

Closely observing the past, we better understand the present, and draw lessons for the future.

The Soviet Union does everything in its power to preserve and strengthen peace, won at a great price, and to protect mankind from the threat of nuclear war. In international affairs, it acts, together with its reliable allies, the fraternal countries of the socialist community. Only in the recent past, a series of major incentives were proposed, which met the deep understanding and support of all progressive forces on our planet.

However, the constructive approach of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the solution of international problems collides with a sharply opposite line of U.S. imperialism. Striving to reverse the course of history, the current U.S. leadership has proclaimed a crusade against socialism, has elevated, to the level of official policy, armed brigandage against other states, and has initiated large-scale preparations for war.

Hundreds of billions of dollars, the achievements of scientific and technical progress, have been thrown into a further buildup of strategic nuclear forces, stockpiles of chemical weapons, development of strike complexes in space, and means of air attack. The blunt attempt of the U.S. ruling circles and of their NATO allies to change the military balance to their advantage in Europe and on a global scale is evident.

One of the elements of this dangerous strategy is the deployment on the territory of a number of states in Western Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles, aimed at the USSR and its allies. As Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized, all this forces us to devote the most serious attention to strengthening the country's defenses. And let everybody know, no proponents of military adventures will manage to catch us unawares, no potential aggressor can hope to evade a devastating retaliatory strike.

Owing to the constant concern of the party, the creative ideas of scientists and designers, and the selfless labor of engineers and workers, the air defense troops, like other services of the Armed Forces, have at their disposal powerful and modern weapons and combat equipment. Formations and units are equipped with combat complexes and automated control systems capable of destroying the enemy's air attack assets under any conditions.

In accordance with the Law on State Borders of the USSR, high vigilance and constant readiness of personnel to defend the country's air frontiers is maintained on operational duty. Extensive work has been initiated among the troops for fulfillment of practical tasks stemming from the decisions of the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, instructions of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and demands of the USSR Minister of Defense.

Party political work is a mighty weapon, which has always been, and remains, in the arsenal of our Army. During realization of the decisions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and preparations for the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War, its level increased and its influence on the upbringing of troops in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism grew.

One of the most important factors for marshalling the creative initiative of personnel is the broad scope of socialist competition, under the motto: "Be on the alert, in constant readiness to defend the conquests of socialism." The Guards Order Anti-aircraft Missile Regiment, commanded by Guards Lieutenant Colonel Nechayev, confidently stands at the head of this patriotic movement among air defense troops. The initiative of the country's leading collectives to hold a communist subbotnik, devoted to the 114th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, has found broad support in subunits and units.

Marking the holiday, we assure the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government that troops of the Air Defense Forces, together with other services of the Armed Forces and the Armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries, will continue to stand vigilantly in the defense of the conquests of socialism.

We express sincere gratitude to all -- the working people, party, soviet, and Komsomol organs, DOSAAF organizations, creative societies, and defense industry workers -- for their great attention to the defenders of the motherland's air frontiers.

Dear comrades, permit me to cordially congratulate you, servicemen of the Army and Navy, glorious veterans of air defense troops, and all who today stand on guard of the air frontiers of the Soviet state, on the holiday, and to wish new and great successes in raising the combat might of our Armed Forces, and in strengthening the defensive capabilities of our socialist fatherland.

Bobylev Article

PM101041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Colonel General S. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Defense Forces Political Directorate: "Sentinels of the Motherland's Skies"]

[Excerpts] Festive fireworks of different colors will light up our motherland's skies today. The Soviet people pay a tribute of profound respect and gratitude to their loyal sons -- air defense servicemen. We are celebrating this traditional festival -- instituted to mark the great services of the Air Defense Forces in the Great Patriotic War and their fulfillment of especially important tasks in peacetime -- in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm today. Soviet people have demonstrated their close monolithic cohesion around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee with new force in the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. In casting their votes for candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people, they voted for the further flowering of our socialist power.

This festival of the Air Defense Forces is being celebrated under the sign of the Soviet people's indefatigable struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee. Like all personnel of the Armed Forces, air defense servicemen greeted the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum decisions and the plenum's election of Comrade K.U. Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee with ardent, unanimous approval.

In the present complex and extremely tense international situation, marked by the sharp activation of the policy of American imperialism's most aggressive forces, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are firmly and consistently pursuing a line aimed at ensuring lasting peace on earth and averting the threat of war. At the same time the party and government show unflagging concern for further strengthening the country's defense capability and its readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor. "Let everyone know," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized in his speech to the voters of Moscow City's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug, "that no lovers of military adventures will succeed in catching us unaware and no potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing counterstrike." Soviet servicemen see their contribution to strengthening the USSR's might as being to further improve military skill, strengthen regulation order and organization, and enhance combat readiness.

Subunits armed with sound locators or searchlight installations have become a thing of the past. The sentries guarding the fatherland's air borders today have at their disposal various sophisticated radar installations capable of detecting any aircraft at a considerable distance and of persistently keeping it within their field of "vision," supplying exhaustive radar information about it second by second.

As before, however, the main strength of the air defense units and formations is people -- our remarkable soldiers, boundlessly devoted to the Communist Party and defenders of the motherland who are loyal to their duty. They are clearly aware that the Air Defense Forces are forces in permanent combat readiness and, being in the front line of the defense of the socialist fatherland's sacred borders, they vigilantly and tirelessly perform their combat duty and keep their powder dry. The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe clearly attests to the ever growing threat to peace from the lovers of military adventures.

This fact assigns to the Air Defense Forces a special responsibility for the inviolability of the motherland's air borders. Day in, day out the missilemen and airmen, radar and communications operators, and soldiers of other specialities strive to improve the indicators in combat and political training and successfully fulfill their socialist pledges. More than 96 percent of personnel in our units and formation are class specialists, the number of masters has increased significantly, and there are many more military airmen qualified as sharpshooters.

The forces have well-trained officer cadres possessing high ideological tempering and professional skill. The commanders of antiaircraft missile, aviation, and radar units have higher military and specialized military education. The political workers are high-class specialists and skilled educators of their subordinates.

The warrant officers are reliable assistants to the officers in their highly difficult work to train and educate the subordinates. Most of them perform responsible duties in decisive sectors of combat readiness.

Year in, year out our subunits and units are swelled by competent and cultured young people. Over 70 percent of teenagers joining our forces have higher or secondary education. They learn combat specialities in a very short time under the leadership of their commanders and chiefs and with the help of their experienced fellow-servicemen.

The commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations of the forces are channeling the efforts and energy of all servicemen toward successfully solving the tasks set for the current study year by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, and toward the complete fulfillment of pledges in competition.

Yurasov Marks Holiday

PM091331 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor Colonel General of Artillery Ye. Yurasov, first deputy commander in chief of Air Defense Forces, under the rubric "Today Is Air Defense Forces Day": "Sentinels of the Soviet Sky"]

[Excerpts] The air defense servicemen are greeting their holiday in an atmosphere of universal labor upsurge aimed at fulfilling and overfulfilling the targets of the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and at implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the party Central Committee February Plenum and the propositions and conclusions in the speech to voters by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The air defense servicemen see their duty as increasing combat readiness and striving for new successes in improving combat training through their selfless labor.

The air defense servicemen, like all the Armed Forces, are today carrying out their lofty patriotic duty in an international situation that has deteriorated sharply through the fault of imperialism. Having proclaimed a policy of direct conflict with the Soviet Union, the U.S. Administration is gambling on nuclear weapons. The desire to acquire a position of strength is reflected in the unprecedented buildup of military spending. The Pentagon is pushing ahead with work on qualitatively new strategic, offensive armaments: MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, nuclear submarines armed with Trident missiles, the B-1 strategic bomber, and long-range cruise missiles. The siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles under way in West Europe is given particular importance in the aggressive plans.

Under these conditions the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are taking the necessary measures to strengthen the country's defense and increase the Armed Forces' combat readiness, and are doing everything to prevent the forces of aggression from smashing the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium. Speaking to voters, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "And let everyone know that no lovers of military adventures will succeed in catching us unawares and no potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing retaliatory strike."

Profoundly aware of their responsibility for the reliable defense of the USSR's air borders, missile troops, airmen, radar operators, and all air defense servicemen are showing a high degree of organization and discipline and are vigilantly standing rhwie combat watch.

Gen Romanov on Forces

LD091243 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Celebrations are held on 8 April 1984 to mark the traditional Soviet Air Defense Forces Day. This celebration has been established in recognition of the great part played by the Air Defense Forces in the victory over German fascism in World War II, and for assuming the important special missions in safeguarding Soviet airspace [words indistinct].

Here is what was said by General Semen Romanov, commander in chief of the Soviet Air Defense Forces [rank, title as heard]:

The inception and development of the Air Defense Forces are fully linked with the name of Vladimir Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state. These forces had developed after being the steel anti-aircraft regiment created on the initiative of Lenin following the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917. In a short period of time they have developed into extremely strong fighting forces and played an important role in the general infrastructure of the forces defending the nascent Soviet republic.

Gen Semen Romanov wrote: In our time, the Air Defense Forces are a new type of force equipped with effective and modern weapons. They consist of various branches including anti-missile weapons, fighter aircraft and signal forces. The anti-aircraft missile forces are distinguished by a great fighting capability. The weapons with which they are equipped include various types of anti-aircract missile (?squadrons) which guarantee accurate hits against current and future means of air attack on a wide scale, regardless of their high altitude, speed and great distance from the targets they defend, and despite meteorological conditions and different times of the day.

The Air Defense Forces fighter aircraft are equipped with the most modern air combat means, and missile-carrying supersonic fighter aircraft are capable of hitting and destroying enemy aircraft within their effective range. The tracking forces have at their disposal the most modern radar systems which guarantee the discovery of an enemy from the air in time and back up the action of the anti-aircraft missile forces and those of fighter aircraft.

Automatic guidance systems, electronic equipment and rapid telecommunications are extensively used in the anti-aircraft force, wich increase the efficiency of the Air Defense Forces in combat conditions a great deal. Modern weapons are in loyal and expert hands, the hands of soldiers united by one ideology [word indistinct].

The Air Defense Forces are always ready, and in time of peace they assume [word indistinct] important mission: (?patrols) to guard the airspace of our Soviet homeland. The troops of the Air Defense Forces guard the borders relentlessly, night and day and in any weather. The Soviet Air Defense Forces stand in one combat (?rank) with the soldiers of the Air Defense Forces of the fraternal armies in the socialist community countries and they guard the socialist achievements vigilantly in the current complicated circumstances which have gravely deteriorated due to the United States and its NATO allies.